

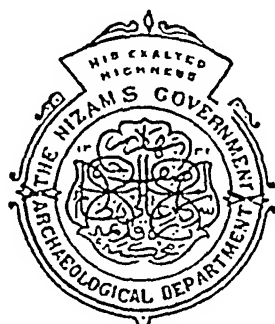


Bodhisattva (*Vajra Pani*) : Cave I : Ajanta

(From Photo taken by Mr. O. H. Browne, of the Hyderabad Mint, and Colour blocks made by Messrs. Henry Stone & Son, Ltd., London)

Note The Colour blocks having been made from a positive the original position of the figure has been reversed

REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS



1334 F.
1924-25 A.D.

CALCUTTA
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS
1926

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*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police, and General (Archæological) Departments.*

No. $\frac{23}{12}$ (Miscellaneous) $\frac{1925 \text{ A.C.}}{1335 \text{ F.}}$

DATED, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1926 A.C.
27TH MEHR, 1335 FASLI.

SUBJECT

Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department
for the year 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)

Personnel.—There has been no change in the *personnel* of the Department excepting during a short period (27th Baihman to 17th Urdibihisht) when Mr. Yazdani was on privilege leave and Mr. Ali Asghar Bilgrami, Registrar, Home Secretariat, held charge of the current work of the Department.

Tours.—Owing to the retrenchment in travelling expenditure, Mr. Yazdani was able to tour for seventeen days only and could not carry out the programme given in last year's Report.

During the year Mr. Yazdani visited Ajanta and Ellora on the occasion of the visit to these places of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading who expressed their appreciation of the work carried out by the Department. He also visited the so-called Buddhist *stupa* close to Alwampalli in the Mahbubnagar District.

Monuments Surveyed.—Two old buildings, one the Bāradarī of Tāramatī and the other the Mosque of Pema Matī along the Osman Sāgar Road in the suburbs of Hyderabad and a ruined tower, which Mr. Streenivas thought might be a Buddhist relic like the Negapatam Tower pulled down in 1867, and its near by remains close to Alwampalli, were surveyed. The description of the first two buildings is introduced with a happy touch of romance of the Quṭb Shāhis. The ruined tower at Alwampalli is considered by Mr. Yazdani to be the spire of a 10th to 12th centuries Hindu temple.

Conservation.—The group of Monuments at Golconda due to the excellent work of Mr. Ghulam Dastagir, Secretary to the Sarf-i-Khāṣṣ Committee, has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired. The incomplete tomb of Fāṭima Khānam, daughter of Sulṭān 'Abdu'lla Quṭb Shāh, has also been conserved. Mr. Dastagir has also set at rest doubts about the identification of the unfinished tomb near the gateway of Langer Bāgh, which had till now been taken to be that of Abu'l Ḥasan, the last of the Quṭb Shāhis.

In the Aurangabad District, the decayed roof of the gateway of Kailasa at Ellora, which was in a perilous condition, has been properly conserved as suggested by Sir John Marshall, by the insertion of a strong frame of steel joists supported on substantial pillars of ashlar masonry, and other measures taken to prevent the disintegration of the rock over the gateway.

A new road from the Rauza town to the Ellora caves has been constructed and opened on the occasion of the said Viceregal visit. The old Ghat Road above the caves has now been closed to vehicular traffic.

At Ajanta, the principal measures carried out during the year were:—

- (1) the cleaning and fixing of the frescoes in cave XVII,
- (2) the levelling of the fronts of several caves and the setting up of a pipe railing,
- (3) the construction of a metalled road from the Fardapur bungalow to the caves and
- (4) the completion of the P.W.D. road from Aurangabad to Ajanta.

As regards the proposed reproduction of the Ajanta frescoes by Colour Photography referred to in the last Report, the Department was corresponding with various expert firms in England and on the Continent; but in the meantime Sir John Marshall very kindly intimated that an expert colour-photographer engaged by the Government of India to reproduce the Central Asian frescoes acquired through Sir Aurel Stein, may, if we were so inclined, be asked to take some colour photographs of the Ajanta frescoes after fulfilling his engagement with the Government of India. The Department is awaiting the arrival of the expert to make the necessary experiment.

Among the Moslem monuments in the Aurangabad District, the Department has asked the Public Works Department to prepare an estimate for the thorough repair of the tomb of Rabi'a Daurani, which has suffered considerably in recent times for lack of proper supervision. An attempt is also being made to revive the beauty of the once splendid gardens belonging to this tomb.

In the Osmanabad District, repairs are being executed to the Dharasimha caves and the historic Dam in the Naldurg fort as well as the Pavalion, Pāni ka Mahall.

In the Medak District, the fort of that name has been conserved and a path laid out from the foot of the hill to the citadel.

Epigraphy.—Owing to the curtailment of its tour programme the Department has not been able to copy any new inscriptions. From materials collected during previous years, however, two monographs—one on the Canarese inscription at Nagai and the other on similar epigraphs from Patancheru will shortly be published.

In the field of Moslem Epigraphy Mr. Yazdani is editing an inscription found at Rajahmundry and brought to his notice by the Epigraphical Department of Southern India. The record throws considerable light on the conquest of Telingana by Ulugh Khān, who afterwards assumed the title of Muḥammad Tughlaq.

Numismatics.—1,273 coins have been acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum, of which 1196 are Treasure Trove, 35 purchased, 16 presented and 26 received in exchange of duplicates. The Treasure Trove consisted of 42 gold, 467 silver and 687 copper coins. A *mohur* of Jahāndār of the Muḥammadabad (Bidar) mint is unique: other rare *mohurs* are one of Aurangzeb of Nuṣratabād mint, one of Muḥammad Shāh of Aḥmadabād and one of Ḥaidar

'Ali of Bahādur Patan with his initial (آ). Among the silver coins acquired, are specimens of rare rupees of Aurangzeb of Mu'azzamabād (Gorakhpur) and Makhṣuṣabād (old Murshidabad), rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I, and Shāh 'Ālam II of Firozgarh (Yadgir) and rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh, 'Ālamgir II and Shāh 'Ālam II of Firoznagar (Raichur).

Mr. Yazdani has found mention of the two latter mint towns in a contemporary *Statistical Account* (MS.) with their old and new names. Mr. Streenivas has carefully studied these coins and his scholarly notes on some of the rare coins are published with appendix A of Mr. Yazdani's Report.

Museum.—The modified scheme for the organisation of the Hyderabad Museum submitted by Mr. Yazdani as promised in his last year's Report will receive every favourable consideration.

Hyderabad Archaeological Society.—The Society which for the last few years has been in a state of suspended animation has been, it is pleasant to note, revived under the Presidentship of the Honourable Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., and two meetings were held during the year.

Publications.—The Department has published the following books during the year:—

- (1) *Annual Report for 1331-33 Fasli (1921-24 A.C.)*,
- (2) The Kotagiri Plates of the reign of Kakatiya Queen Rudramamba, being *Monograph No. 6 of the Hyderabad Archaeological Series*,
- (3) Bodhan Stone Inscription of the reign of Trailokyamalla being *Monograph No. 7 of the Hyderabad Archaeological Series*, and
- (4) *Guide to Ajanta Frescoes*.

In addition, the Director has edited Fasciculus 3 of the Shāhjahān Nāmāh for *Bibliotheca Series* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and contributed three articles on the inscriptions of the N.W. Frontier Province, Rajputana and the Deccan to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*—the latter in his capacity as Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions.

Photographs.—109 new photographs were taken of which 44 relate to Ajanta and Ellora. To meet the great demand for the views of the latter the Department is arranging to bring out by next cold weather four colour reproductions and forty-four monotones printed in postcard size. The Government realise the difficulties mentioned in the Report in the matter of meeting the growing demand for photographs of the views of these caves and will consider how they could be overcome.

Drawings.—Five architectural drawings were prepared and the complete outline of the *Visvantara Jataka* painted in Cave XVII at Ajanta was copied.

Expenditure on Conservation.—The expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs. 46,971 approaching the normal expenditure of Rs. 50,000 originally fixed by the Finance Department, as against Rs. 29,225, the figures for the previous years.

Expenditure on the Maintenance of the Department.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 41,339-10-7 as against Rs. 39,510-13-4 in the previous year.

Conclusion.—The Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam are pleased to note that the Department under the able guidance of Mr. Ghulam Yazdani is doing its best to conserve the Archæological remains of these Dominions and year after year efforts are made to trace and preserve important monuments.

(By order)

AKBAR YAR JUNG,

*Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police
and General Departments.*

Copy forwarded to :—

- (1) The Sadrul Maham Bahadur Peshi to H.E.H. the Nizam.
- (2) The Secretary to the President, Executive Council.
- (3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
- (4) The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
- (5) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- (6) The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
- (7) The Director, Archæological Department.
- (8) The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the
Jarida.

No. 333

FROM

G. YAZDANI, ESQ., M.A.

Director of Archaeology,

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial, Police and General (Archaeological) Departments.

Dated, Hyderabad (Deccan), the 15th June, 1926.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith two copies of the Report on the working of the Archaeological Department for the year 1334 Fasli (1924-25 A.C.).

The drawings and photographs illustrating the Report have been sent to the Surveyor General's Office, with the view of their making blocks from the same. They are, therefore, not included in the copies of the Report submitted herewith.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. YAZDANI,

Director of Archaeology.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad

for

1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)

There was no change in the staff of the Department during the year under **Personnel** review, excepting the short period (27th Bahman to 17th Urdibihisht), when I was on privilege leave and Mr. Ali Asghar Bilgrami, Registrar, Home Office, was in charge of the current work of the Department.

The programme of tour, submitted to Government in the last year's Report, **Tours** owing to inadequacy of the sanctioned travelling grant, could not be carried out. Until 1331 F., the touring charges not being limited to the Budget provision, we did not feel the insufficiency of our annual grant of O. S. Rs. 2,000, which was often exceeded by our expenditure under this head. In 1332 F. the Departmentalization Scheme put a stop to our going beyond the Budget provision under any head, but I was then on deputation in Europe and could not represent to Government that fixing the travelling grant rigidly to Rs. 2,000, which had proved inadequate by previous experience, would affect the activities of the Department. After my return from Europe I was contemplating to address Government on the subject, when a Farman (dated 26th Jumadi'ul-Awwal 1343 H.) regarding general retrenchment in travelling expenditure was issued and under it our provision in the Budget was reduced to Rs. 1,000 per annum. The result of this reduction has been that during the year under review I have been able to tour for seventeen days only, a period which is absolutely disproportionate to the amount of conservation and survey work which should be carried on in the Dominions. The matter has been represented to Government and I hope, in view of the requirements of the Department, our grant for travelling expenses will be fixed at Rs. 3,000 per annum at least.¹

The tours carried out during the year embraced visits to Ajanta and Ellora, on the occasion of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading going over there. The distinguished visitors greatly eulogised the enlightened policy of His Exalted Highness in preserving the unique paintings and antiquities of

¹ Since writing this the Special Committee for Retrenchment has accepted our representation and decided to recommend a grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum for our travelling expenses.

Ajanta and Ellora and showed their eminent satisfaction at the work done by the Department in these places.

I was also able to pay a flying visit to Alwampalli the site of the so-called Buddhist *stupa* in the Mahbūbnagar District. The result of my inspection is described elsewhere in this Report, and the details of my tours are given in my diary published herewith as Appendix B.

In the suburbs of Hyderabad, along the Osman Sagar Road two old buildings are to be noticed, one styled the Bārādārī of Tāra Matī and the other the Mosque of Pema Matī. Contemporary writers have refrained from describing the incidents relating to the romantic lives of the Hindu consorts of the Quṭb Shāhī kings; but in Hyderabad many an anecdote is prevalent to this day and we often hear how Muḥammad Qulī Quṭb Shāh—the fifth king of the dynasty—paid secret visits to his lady-love, the sweet Bhāg Matī and how one night owing to the river Mūsī having overflowed its banks the king's return was delayed and his nocturnal enterprise exposed. The foundation of the city of Hyderabad is associated with the name of this lady and whatever may be the real facts, the old name of the town Bhāgnagar still survives and affords sufficient proof of the king's devotion to his Hindu mistress. Another memorial of the love homage of the Quṭb Shāhī kings to their Hindu wives is the little tomb of Pema Matī situated among the beautiful group of their mausolea at Golconda. The love story of this woman is told in an immortal line carved over the grave:—

بود از ازل گل جنتی پیم متی

۱۰۷۳ هـ

“Pema Matī was verily a rose of Paradise from Eternity.”

The line according to the *Abjad* system gives the date 1073 (1662 A.C.) and thus preserves to us an exact record of the demise of the lady.

The buildings along the Osman Sagar Road which I shall describe here possess no inscriptions, but the tradition about their connection with the two Hindu ladies of the Quṭb Shāhī harem, Tāra Matī and Pema Matī; is perhaps as old as the buildings themselves and should not be cast aside for lack of contemporary literary evidence. The building on the north side of the road is the Mosque associated with the name of Pema Matī. It has a very fine situation, built on a rock in the middle of a cup-like valley on the borders of which low ranges of grey hills meet the horizon. The visitor approaches the building by a sloping path which seems to have been originally built for bullock carts carrying heavy blocks of masonry for the construction of the Mosque. On ascending we first notice a terrace, the base of which is adorned with arches on each side. The terrace is almost square in plan and measures nearly 143 feet each way at the top. The mosque is built on the western end of the terrace and comprises a double hall which is flanked with a semi-decagonal minaret on each side (towards North and South). The architecture of the building is characterized by a simple air of dignity which at once impresses the visitor. The hall towards the East has a screen of five arches supported on neatly carved piers, the salient feature of which is a band of mouldings at the top of the piers in the fashion of a frizzle

and looking extremely beautiful. This device is quite common in Medieval Hindu architecture and we notice it on the stylobates and pilasters of the temples at Ramappa, Aundha and other places. The carvings of the *chhajja* are again reminiscent of Hindu workmanship for the knobs of the brackets and the mouldings of the intervening fringe are typical of that class of work (Plate IIIa). The architect has shown his special fondness for using large blocks of masonry in facing the building, to wit, he uses a single block for facing each side of the piers while for the arches although he has used a pair yet they are so neatly joined in the middle that they look almost like a single block.

The roof of the hall consists of ten flat domes which lie buried in its thickness and so do not appear above it. The piers and arches supporting the roof are quite lofty and we get an impression of the interior of the Gothic cathedrals especially by the cluster of circular flutings round the pillars (Plate IIIb). The height of the building from the *chhajja* stones to the pavement of the terrace is 38 feet.

The Mihrab (the prayer-niche) is built in the middle of the west wall of the hall and consists of a rectangular room (in the form of an ante-chamber) with a semi-quadri-decagonal prolongation at its western end. The ceiling of the rectangular room is flat, while that of the prolongation is vaulted and its walls are decorated with a series of incised arches of plaster work.

On coming out of the hall when we cast a glance at the entire building it carries a look of incompleteness about it, which is owing to the absence of kiosks above the *Minars*, the lack of the usual carved parapet above the *chhajja*, and the absence of a suitable approach to the building. Pema Matī died in 1073 H. (1662 A.C.) in the 36th year of 'Abdu'llah Quṭb Shāh's reign (1626-72 A.C.) and the mosque which she apparently began during the closing days of her life was not completed owing to her demise.

A set of photographs and a plan (Plates III and V) published with this Report will give the reader a definite idea of the arrangement and architecture of the building.

The Bāradārī of Tāra Matī is situated on the left side (South) of the road and, although its architecture is not so impressive as that of the Mosque, yet it is an interesting structure. A flight of forty-five steps takes the visitor to the first terrace (measuring 102 ft. by 54 ft.) which serves the purpose of a spacious landing. Another flight of twelve steps leads to the second terrace, which is a little smaller than the first and measures 89 ft. by 39 ft. The third or the main terrace rises twelve steps still higher and measures 142 ft. by 138 ft. The base of the main terrace is adorned with nine arches towards the North side and a number of cells are built at the back of the arches. The Bāradārī stands in the middle of the terrace, the plinth rising to a height of 4 ft. 6 inches above the terrace and the side screens measuring 63 ft. in each direction. The plan of the building consists of an arched corridor (14 ft. 7 inches) running round a square hall (25 ft. each way) which is built in the middle. The corridor has five arched openings on each side, the two extreme ones and the central one being slightly larger than the two intermediate ones. The ceiling consists of a series of vaults

which are buried in the thickness of the roof and do not appear on the top. The dome of the central hall is extremely flat and measures 24 ft. diametrically. The height of the building up to the cornice is 18 ft. 2 in., and above the cornice an arched parapet rises 4 ft. 6 in. higher.

The plinth of the Bāradari is faced with polished masonry but the superstructure is covered with lime plaster which weather-beaten has decayed in some places. The building presents a picturesque appearance from the road—the ranges of arcades built one above the other form a pleasing feature. Visitors to Hyderabad are invited to view the Golconda Fort and Tombs from the roof of this building at sunset, when the pale light gives a wonderful colour effect to the vast panorama of otherwise grey walls and weather-stained domes and towers.

Another monument surveyed during the year under review is an old tower at Alwampalli in the district of Mahbūbnagar. Mr. Sayed 'Ata Husain, Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, had noticed the tower previously and sent the following report to my office :—

“During my inspection of Jedcherla-Devarkonda road, I noticed that in mile fifth from Jedcherla, on the right hand side of the road, there are remains of Buddhist temples in the shape of mounds over an extensive area near the village of Alwampalli and a wall of one of them is still standing.”¹

On receipt of the report Mr. T. Streenivas was deputed to visit the place and he made a preliminary survey of the monument in Āban, 32 F. (September, 1923). The tower, ruined as it is, appeared more or less like a Buddhist construction to Mr. Streenivas, who thought it might be another structure like the tower of Negapattam, which was pulled down in 1867.² Mr. Streenivas was however not sure of his identification of the style of the building, and the matter was brought to my notice on my return from Europe. I visited the place on the 13th Baidhan (16th December, 1924) and found that the ruined tower was the *sikhara* (spire) of a 10th to 12th centuries Hindu Temple. The stucco plaster, with which it was originally covered, has almost entirely peeled off and only slight traces of it can be noticed. The brickwork however is not damaged to any great extent and, by the arrangement of niches and pilasters on the walls of the tower, I had no difficulty in determining its character. As a matter of fact in the southern side of the tower I noticed a Hindu male deity squatting in a niche just in the same style as are some Hindu images in the well-known temple of Aundha in the District of Parbhani.³ The construction and the general form of the tower bear a striking resemblance to those of the spire of the temple of Palampet.⁴ Both are built of large bricks which are extremely light in consideration of their size.

The lower part of the tower has a square chamber which originally would have served the purpose of the cella or shrine. The *mandap* in front of the shrine does not exist now, but its site is marked by a mound of débris. There are several other mounds in the close vicinity, being probably the sites of similar other temples, and there is also an old tank which, although much silted up now,

¹ Vide D.O. No. 2304, dated the 3rd Isfandar, 1332 Fasli.

² Fergusson's *History of India and Eastern Architecture*, Vol. I, pp. 206-7.

³ Cf. *Annual Report* of the Department for 1916-17, Plate VI.

⁴ *Ibid.* for 1915-16, Plate VI.

at one time must have been very large.

On one of these mounds, situated to the west of the old spire, some sculptures are to be seen, one representing a male deity in a swing, probably Krishna, (Plate VI, *Annual Report*, 1331-33 F.). There are also representations of human feet but carved on a brobdignagian scale. The sculptures are not of a high order, and on account of their lying long in the open the stone is abraded considerably.

In the domain of conservation, taking the Hyderabad monuments first, Conservation I shall mention the excellent work done by Mr. Ghulam Dastagir, the able Secretary to the *Ṣarf-i-Khāṣṣ* Committee in cleaning and repairing the group of monuments at Golconda. The crypt of Muḥammad Qulī Quṭb Shāh's (1580-1612) tomb, which was closed to the public from some time back owing to accumulation of dirt, has been re-opened now. The interior has been thoroughly tidied up and considerable repairs have been done to the vaulting. The mortuary bath in front of this building is also being repaired and during the year under review the central apartment and the hot and cold water chambers have been properly conserved. A plan of the Bath is included in the Department's *Report* for 1920-21 A.D. (Plate VIII).

Mr. Ghulam Dastagir has also conserved the incomplete tomb of Fāṭima Khānam, a daughter of Sulṭān 'Abdu'llah Quṭb Shāh (1626-72),¹ but Mr. Dastagir's greatest achievement is the clearing up of the mystery about the identification of an unfinished tomb near the gateway of the Langar Bāgh, which through the fancy of some poet-historian of modern times had been associated with the name of Abu'l Ḥasan, the last monarch of the dynasty. The interior of the tomb was filled up with a large mass of débris on removing which Mr. Dastagir has discovered two graves—one at the centre of the hall and the other near the western end of it. The sarcophagi of these graves are of polished black stone, bearing quotations from the Holy Qur'ān, which are exquisitely carved.² The inscription on the central grave includes an epitaph which reads thus:—

Text.

میرزا نظام الدین
احمد نور مرقده در
تاریخ ۲۹ شهر صفر
روز شنبه سنه ۱۰۸۵
بعد از سه پھر چهار
گهری برحمت پیوستند ©

¹ For a description of the tomb see *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1915-16, p. 40.

² The texts carved on the central grave are:—

Top slab: Names of Allāh, Muḥammad and 'Alī, *Qur'ān* (III, 16) and the epitaph.

Band I: Throne verse (*Qur'ān*, II, 256).

Band II: *Qur'ān* (II, 286).

Band III: *Qur'ān* (XC VII, CIX and CXII-CXIV)

Band IV: *Nādi 'Alī* and the *Shiite Durūa*.

Translation.

“Mirza Nizāmu'd Dīn Aḥmad—may God illumine his grave! joined (the Realm of Divine) Mercy on Saturday the 26th Ṣafar, 1085 H. (22nd May, 1674) after three *Pahrs* and four *Gharīs* had passed (4-18 P.M.).¹

The grave of Nizāmu'd Dīn, being built at the centre of the sepulchral hall and bearing the date 1085 H., when Abu'l Ḥasan was in the prime of his youth, and only two years had passed since his accession, dispels the view that this tomb was built by Abu'l Ḥasan for himself and that he could not complete it on account of the abrupt ending of his reign. Mirza Nizāmu'd Dīn Aḥmad, who in contemporary history appears under the shortened name of Sayyid Aḥmad, was the son-in-law of 'Abdu'llah Quṭb Shāh and a nephew of Shāh 'Abbās II of Persia, from his sister's side.² After the death of 'Abdu'llah Quṭb Shāh, who left behind him no male issue, a war of succession ensued between the two sons-in-law of the late king, *i.e.* Mirza Nizāmu'd Dīn and Abu'l Ḥasan; but, as the former was not popular among the Court party, Abu'l Ḥasan was placed on the throne. Mirza Nizāmu'd Dīn died shortly after this event and it is not unlikely that Abu'l Ḥasan was instrumental in accelerating the death of his rival. The tomb of Fātima Khānam, a daughter of 'Abdu'llah Quṭb Shāh, as alluded to above, is also incomplete and as it is situated close to the tomb of Mirza Nizāmu'd Dīn, it may be inferred that the lady was most probably the wife of the latter.

We are thankful to Mr. Ghulam Dastagir for his correcting the popular view about the identification of the tomb and hope under his active superintendence similar other discoveries will be made. We also hope that the measures recently suggested by the Department regarding the repairs of the finials of the Quṭb Shāhī tombs, and the steps of the Bālā Hīṣār will be duly attended to and the shameful practice of scribbling names with charcoal on walls will be stopped. Notice-boards with clear instructions should be fixed on each building and any infringement of the instructions should be severely dealt with. The walls of the Bāradarī and some of the tombs present an appalling display of these scribbings which should be thoroughly removed. Another matter in which the Department has drawn the attention of the Ṣarf-i-Khāṣṣ Committee is the use of the Tombs in the Langar Bāgh for dwelling purposes. The majority of the dwellers often do not possess a sufficiently developed sense of cleanliness, and the walls and the interiors of the tombs therefore suffer at their hands—the stains of smoke, *pan* and other disfiguring material being not an uncommon sight. The gardens and the courts of the tombs may remain open to pic-nics and similar functions, but the practice of dwelling in the tombs themselves should be stopped, for apart from artistic considerations the interior of a sepulchre is to be respected on religious grounds as well.

Another monument conserved in the suburbs of Hyderabad during the

¹ A *ghari* is of 24 minutes' duration and a *pahr* of 3 hours'. Calculating 5-42 A.M., as the time of sun-rise on the 22nd May the passing of three *pahrs* (3 × 3 hours) and four *gharīs* (24 × 4 minutes) gives us the time 4-18 P.M.

² *Vide Ḥadiqat-ul 'Ālam* (Hyderabad lithograph), pp. 35-63, *Sarwi Āzād* (Hyderabad ed.), pp. 286-88 and *Subḥat-ul Marjān*, pp. 85-6.

year under review is the Toli Masjid to which reference has already been made in the previous *Reports* of the Department.¹ A sum of Rs. 4,480 has been spent on building a compound wall to the Mosque which has been thought necessary in order to protect the monument from the depredations of stray animals. The above sum brings the total expenditure hitherto incurred on the repairs of the building to Rs. 8,854.²

Passing on to the Aurangabad District mention should be made of the work carried out at Ellora. Sir John Marshall, a few years ago had remarked that the upper story of the gateway of the Kailasa being in a perilous condition, numerous stone piers and steel joists would have to be inserted to support the decayed roof. His advice in the matter has been fully availed of and a strong frame work of steel joists supported on substantial pillars of ashlar masonry have been inserted under the roof. Further to stop the disintegration of the rock on the top of the gateway all cracks and fissures appearing in the rock have been carefully filled up with cement thus making the whole a compact and rigid mass against atmospheric conditions. Piers of ashlar masonry have been built to support the decayed rock in several other places in the Kailasa and the total expenditure on the conservation at Ellora amounts to Rs. 10,400 during the year under review.

In describing the measures carried out at Ellora I must also mention the construction of the new road from the Rauḍa town to the caves by the Public Works Department. The old *ghat* road above the caves was extremely steep at certain places and, as the abrupt curves had made it still more portentous, it has now been closed to vehicular traffic. The new road, although a little circuitous, is most welcome to visitors, who instead of walking down from the *bungalow*, can now drive with ease to the very entrance of the caves. The road was opened on the occasion of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Reading's visit to Ellora on the 6th December, 1925, having been constructed with special expedition through the personal interest of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Adverting to our work at Ajanta the progress made there is considerable, the principal measures carried out being:—

- (1) the cleaning and fixing of the frescoes in cave XVII,
- (2) the levelling of the fronts of several caves and the setting up of a pipe railing,
- (3) the construction of a metalled road from the Fardāpūr Bungalow to the caves and
- (4) the completion of the P.W.D. road from Aurangabad to Ajanta.

In the Report for the years 1331-33 F. (1921-1924) I have pointed out that the Italian *restaurateurs*, owing to the obvious limitation of the periods of their engagements, could devote their attention to the conservation of only the

¹ The building is described and illustrated in the *Annual Report* for 1916-17 A.D.

² In the *Report* for 1921-24 it was mentioned that the conservation of the monument had been completed, but subsequently further measures have been found necessary which are being carried out.

important groups of the paintings, and that a vast amount of work relating to minor paintings remained to be carried out. This however is now being carefully executed by Mr. Ghulam Nabi, the Mechanic, who has been specially trained by us for the work. He has been of late engaged in treating the paintings of cave XVII, and it is gratifying to note that, during the year under report, he has completed the conservation of the entire series of pictures in that cave.

During the rains, landslips being not uncommon at Ajanta, pieces of rock block the fronts of the caves and often carry down the railings and parapet walls built by us. In the year under report we spent a sum of Rs. 8,854 in levelling and cleaning the fronts of several caves and in setting up a neat pipe railing in places where passage had become dangerous owing to landslips. A part of the above sum was also spent in completing the steps built for the new approach to the caves, to which I have already referred in the *Report* for the years 1331-33 F. (1921-24 A.C.).

The construction of the new road from the Fardāpūr Bungalow to the caves, alluded to in our *Report* for the previous year, is making good progress and, during the year under review, out of the total distance of three miles, one mile has been completed and of the remaining two miles also the earth work is finished. The visitors have now no more to drive over a rough hilly track but may motor right up to the caves.

The completion of the Aurangabad-Ajanta road marks another important step towards the improvement of the communication to the latter place. The visitor now, after doing his round at Ellora, has the option of proceeding by motor to Ajanta thus avoiding the somewhat unpleasant journey by railway, necessitating change of trains at several places. For the completion of this road as well we have to thank Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, who evinced deep interest in the expedition of the work.

Before concluding our account of the work carried out at Ajanta I must report for the information of our readers, the progress of our scheme regarding the reproduction of the frescoes by the Colour-Photography referred to in our *Report* for the previous year. Almost the whole of the year under review was spent in conducting an extensive correspondence with several expert firms in England and on the Continent, who required exact information on a large number of artistic and technical points, with a view to furnishing us with an approximate estimate of the total cost of the undertaking. Some firms ultimately submitted to us their estimates but they were tentative in the extreme and could be confirmed only after the examination of the frescoes by two or more experts of each firm. When we were at this stage Sir John Marshall, whom we have kept posted with all our efforts in this line, kindly informed us that an expert colour-photographer had been engaged by the Government of India in connection with the reproduction of the frescoes brought by Sir Aurel Stein from Central Asia, and the services of the same might be utilised by us by way of an experiment after the latter had finished Sir Aurel Stein's work at Dēlhi. The offer was most welcome to us and we are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the expert in order to make an experiment on a few of such frescoes as are in the

dark parts of the caves and the colours and outlines of which are also not very distinct. The experiment will enable us to judge with what success and at what expense the reproduction of the frescos can be effected.¹

Among the Moslem monuments in the Aurangabad District the tomb of Aurangzeb's wife, Rābi'a Daurāni occupies a preeminent position, although it suffers by comparison with its prototype, the magnificent Tāj. Through lack of proper supervision the building has suffered considerably in recent times and we have now asked the Public Works Department to prepare an estimate for the thorough repair of the monument. Owing to a continuous drought to which Aurangabad has been a victim during the last decade the beautiful gardens of this tomb have almost perished. An attempt is now being made to revive the gardens with the co-operation of Maulawi Abdul Haq Sahib, Principal, Aurangabad College, who has evinced a deep interest in this matter. Recently the Department advanced him a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of a Pumping Machine for the supply of water, which is the chief problem for the maintenance of the Gardens. The Department has also obtained him a recurring grant of Rupees 3,000 per annum for employing the requisite staff and the purchase of necessary implements.

Four drawings (Plates IX-XI) illustrating the architecture of this monument are published in the Departments' *Annual Report* for 1326 F. (1916-17 A.C.). The Report for the following year contains a photograph showing the façade of the building and the gardens in front (Plate I).

In the Oosmanabad District repairs are being executed to the Dhara-simha caves which having been used for dwelling purposes in recent times were in a most untidy condition. The interiors of the caves have been thoroughly cleaned up and square piers of ashlar masonry are being built wherever the rock above has decayed. Adequate measures are also being taken to prevent the accumulation of rain water in the caves which has been the main cause of the ruin of these monuments. The estimated cost for the complete conservation of the caves amounts to Rs. 9,160 of which Rs. 999 have been spent during the year under review.²

Another monument of which the conservation has been taken up in the Oosmanabad District during the year under review is the historic dam of the Naldrug Fort, built by Ibrāhīm 'Adil Shāh II, in 1022 H. (1613 A.C.). The dam as well as the Pavilion, Pāni ka Maḥall, are being carefully repaired and a sum of Rs. 1,324 has been spent on the work already done.³

In the Medak district the historic fort, of which a description is given at p. 2, of the *Annual Report* for 1327 F. (1917-18 A.C.), was conserved during the year under review, the expenditure involved being Rs. 2,554. The principle measures carried out comprise the laying out of a path from the foot of the hill to the citadel up to the point where a Mosque is built, the removal of rank

¹ The expert, Mr. E. Vasey, visited Ajanta in the beginning of March, 1926, and took photographs of four subjects, two of which are reproduced in plate I of this Report. The readers can judge for themselves the quality of Mr. Vasey's work.

² A reference to the repairs of the caves is made in the Department's *Report* for 1914-15 A.D., p. 7.

³ For a description of the dam see the Department's *Annual Report* for 1914-15, p. 8.

vegetation from the walls and the gateways of the Fort and the repairs to the roofs of the latter.

Epigraphy

Owing to the curtailment of our tour programme it was not found possible to copy any new inscriptions during the year under report, but the material collected during previous years has been studied carefully and two monographs are now almost ready for publication—one on the Canarese inscriptions of Nagai, and the other on similar epigraphs from Patancheru. To Nagai, a reference is made in our *Annual Report* for 1325 F. wherein it is stated that the town was a provincial seat under the later Chalukyas, but the history of the place has been wrapped up in mystery which now is likely to be cleared to some extent by the publication of the inscriptions under study.¹ Patancheru seems to have been once an important centre of Jain worship for there is a vast array of the images of this religion in the town. Two inscriptions were discovered at the place some time ago and they are now being edited by Mr. T. T. Sharma.

In the field of Moslem epigraphy an inscription of Ghiyāthu'd Dīn Tughlaq dated 724 H. (1315 A.C.) was brought to my notice by the Epigraphical Superintendent of Southern India. The record, although found at Rajahmundry, throws considerable light on the conquest of Telingana by Ulugh Khān the illustrious son of Ghiyāthu'd Dīn Tughlaq. I am editing the inscription in the form of an article to be contributed to the next number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.

Numismatics

During the year under Report the Department has acquired 1,273 coins for the Museum Cabinet, of which 1,196 are Treasure Trove, 35 purchased, 16 presented and 26 received in exchange for our duplicates. The coins acquired as Treasure Trove consist of 42 gold, 467 silver and 687 copper issues. The coins which have been purchased and exchanged are all of gold and the presented coins are of silver.

Among the purchased gold coins is an unique *Mohur* of Jahandār of the Muḥammadabād (Bidar) Mint, which has not been published so far. There are some other rare *Mohurs* such as one of Aurangzeb of the mint of Nuṣratābād, another of Muḥammad Shāh of Aḥmadabād and another of Ḥaidar 'Alī of Bahādurpattan. Two gold coins of the last named mint are at the British Museum and they have been ascribed by Lane-Poole to Shāh 'Ālam II. But the initial letter ح of Ḥaidar 'Alī's name occurs on the reverse and as it was customary at that time to issue coins under the name of the Delhi Emperor with only the initial letter of the vassal chief marked on the coin there remains no doubt that the coin was issued by Ḥaidar 'Alī. It may be interesting to note that Fath Bahādūr was another appellation of Ḥaidar 'Alī and the mint name Bahadur Pattan was perhaps given by him to some old town of his dominions after that appellation. Near Kopbal in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions we have a fort called Bahādūr Banda which bears an inscription mentioning the fact—

“Fath Bahadur Nawab was the Lord of this Fort,

From whose loins descended Tipu Sultan, an offspring illustrious as the sun.”²

¹ Mr. Streenivas has described the antiquities of Nagai, in an article contributed to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society for 1919-20.

² Cf. *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society for January, 1916, p. 98.

Mr. Streenivas has written short notes on the Bahadurpattan as well as on other rare coins which are published with Appendix A of this *Report*.

Among the gold coins acquired by exchange are a variety of South Indian pagodas—comprising a rare Sinhalese *Jayabahū* or *Vijayabahū* fanam, a number of Mysore pagodas and fanams of Tipū and other kings of that Province. Tipū's gold coins are a welcome addition to our Cabinet as till now we had only some copper and very few silver coins of his.

The silver coins received as 'Treasure Trove' consist of those of the Mughal Emperors from Shāh Jahān downwards and a large number of old Halli and Chalni rupees. Some of these are quite rare, for example the Aurangzeb's rupees of Mu'azzamabād (Gorakhpur) and Makhsūṣabād (old Murshidabād) mints, Shāh 'Ālam I and Shāh 'Ālam II's rupees of Firozgarh (Yādgīr) and Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh, 'Ālamigīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II's rupees of Firoznagar. The last two mints although identified with the help of contemporary records by Prof. Hodivala and the late Mr. Irvine respectively yet, on account of the scarcity of their issues, considerable doubt has prevailed regarding the identifications made by these scholars. A coin of Firoznagar of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh was acquired by us as Treasure Trove in 1326 F. (1916-17 A.C.) and it is noticed in our *Report* for that year (*vide* p. 41). Since then we have found as many as 46 coins of this mint and also come across a description of the Sarkar of Firoznagar, in a contemporary *Statistical Account* (MS.) which mentions the popular name Raichur side by side with Firoznagar. Mr. Streenivas has studied the legends on Firoznagar coins in a separate note published with Appendix A. Of the mint of Firozgarh hitherto only four coins (two gold and two silver) of Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar were known. The five silver coins now acquired by us relate to the reign of Shāh 'Ālam I, Shāh 'Ālam II and are perhaps the only other known coins of the mint. Mr. Streenivas has noticed these coins as well in his *Notes*. Independent of Mr. Hodivala's identification of this mint with Yādgīr, I have found a description of the place in the MS. *Statistical Account* mentioned above, wherein the name Firozgarh occurs along with the old name Aitgir-Yadgir.

In the *Report* for the year 1331-33 F. (1921-24 A.C.) I referred to the sub-Museum mission of a modified scheme for the organisation of a Museum in Hyderabad the need of which has been graciously confirmed by a Firman of His Exalted Highness issued as early as 1914. The Government in their review of the above *Report* were pleased to observe that the modified scheme when submitted will be considered favourably. The said scheme has been submitted to Government and as it involves an annual expenditure of Rs. 20,000 only, I hope the Government will kindly sanction the establishment of the Museum at least as an experimental measure for five years to judge of its probable utility and educative value to the general public.

It is gratifying to note that the Hyderabad Archæological Society has been Hyderabad
Archæological
Society revived under the able Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Resident in Hyderabad and, during the year under review, two meetings were held. The success of the institution to a very great extent

depends upon the active help of the members, which I hope will be forthcoming, particularly when we consider that we have so many touring officials in the Dominions and also such a large number of brilliant scholars at the Nizam College and the Osmania University. In all progressive countries Archæological research is conducted more by private effort than by the State-created departments and here the need for such an effort is all the more apparent, when we know that the field is enormously rich and not likely to be exhausted by the researches of one or two State officials.

Publications. The publications issued by the Department during the year are:—

- (1) *Annual Report, 1331-33 F. (1921-24 A.C.)*,
- (2) The Kotagiri Plates of the Reign of the Kakatiya Queen Rudramāmba, being *Monograph No. 6* of the Hyderabad Archæological Series,
- (3) Bodhan stone Inscription of the Reign of Trilokyamalla being *Monograph No. 7* of the Hyderabad Archæological Series and
- (4) *Guide to Ajanta Frescoes*.

The last publication, although compiled in connection with the Viceregal visit, has been so much appreciated by the public that all the copies printed are sold out now and a second edition of it is now in the press. To enhance the utility of the book four colour and two monotone illustrations will be included in the next edition. The Department is also planning to issue a revised edition of the late Dr. Burgess' *Guide to Ellora*, the salient feature of which will be a considerable number of illustrative plates which were not included in the first edition.

In addition to the above, I have edited, during the year under review, Fasciculus 3 of the second volume of the *Shāhjahān Nāmāh* for the Bibliotheca-Indica series of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and also contributed three articles on the inscriptions of the N.-W. Frontier Province, Rajputana and the Deccan to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. The latter work has been done in my capacity as Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions.

Library One hundred and thirty-four new volumes were added to the Library of the Department, of which eighty-nine were purchased and the rest received as presentation copies from various institutions and Governments or obtained in exchange for the Department's own publications. The price of books has increased considerably since the war, and, as those required by the Department are generally very expensive owing to illustrative plates, our annual grant of O.S. Rs. 500 fixed in pre-war times has become quite inadequate and we shall request the Government to kindly raise it to Rs. 1,000. Archæology is a progressive science and in order to discharge our duties efficiently it is imperative that we should keep ourselves abreast of the subject. Our demand for O.S. Rs. 1,000 is quite modest for the actual expenditure on the purchase of books during the last three years has been:—

Year	Amount		
	Rs.	As.	P.
1332 F. (1922-23 A.C.)	1192	4	4
1333 F. (1923-24 A.C.)	954	0	0
1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)	1,351	10	4

The expenditure beyond our grant during these years we have been able to manage through savings from other heads, but in view of the gradual expansion of our work it may not be possible to do that in future and therefore an increase in the annual grant for books is an absolute necessity.

During the year under review one hundred and nine new photographs have been taken of which forty-four relate to Ajanta and Ellora. The demand for the views of the latter two places is so great that with our present staff we are finding it difficult to comply with the request of the public in this respect, particularly when the requirements of each order vary so much in the matter of technical detail. For the benefit of the ordinary student, however, we are arranging to get a series of choice views printed in post-card size. These reproductions will be of a superior quality and, when offered at a small price, it is likely that the demand for original photographs will considerably decrease, but the number of *savants* and experts visiting Ajanta and Ellora is increasing rapidly every year and we have to see whether even after the printing of post-card views it will be possible for us to cope with the work, or ask the Government for the appointment of an Assistant Photographer. Again the initial cost on the printing of the post-card views although not rising to a huge sum, yet will be considerable in view of the slender resources of the Department and we shall have to approach the Finance Department for the advance of a suitable sum which may be gradually recouped by the sale of the post-cards.

The series now in the press comprise four colour reproductions and forty-four monotonies, and will be ready for sale by the beginning of the next cold weather (November, 1926). The work is being done by the Oxford University Press whose skill in this special line has been amply demonstrated by the exquisite post-cards published by the British Museum.

Mr. Sultan Ali Faruqi has prepared five large architectural drawings during the year under review—three of them relate to Baihmani, 'Ādil Shāhi and Mughal monuments of Gulbarga and the remaining two to a pair of Qutb Shāhi buildings at Golconda. The titles and scales of these drawings are given in Appendix G. In addition to the above, Mr. Syed Ahmad has copied in full scale the complete outline of the *Visvantra Jataka*, painted on the entire wall of the left corridor of cave XVII at Ajanta. The picture shows several episodes in the life of the generous Prince Visvantra and in each the figure of the Brahman Jujaka, who has no scruple in asking the gift of the dearest things from the Prince, is painted with consummate skill; his cringing attitude combined with a villainous expression of face makes him an embodiment of the Devil himself. Mr. Syed Ahmad's copy, which covers five large sheets, reproduces the vigour and beauty of the original drawing with great fidelity. An episode

from this *Jataka*, based on Mr. Syed Ahmad's copy is included in the post-card series now in the press at Oxford.

Expenditure
on Conservation

The total expenditure on the conservation of the monuments amounted to O. S. Rs. 46,971 which included the emoluments of the staff employed for the up-keep of certain important buildings and antiquities. The above sum is much nearer the normal expenditure of Rs. 50,000 fixed by the Finance Department for the annual repairs of the monuments of the Dominions, than the figures for the previous year that is Rs. 29,225. The rise during the year under review is mainly due to the growing interest of the officers of the Public Works Department in our work, and I thank them cordially for it. The details of the expenditure are given in Appendix D.

Expenditure
on the Main-
tenance of the
Department

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 41,339-10-7, as opposed to Rs. 39,519-13-4 in the previous year, was spent on the maintenance of the Department. The slight difference being due partly to the increase in the salaries of the staff according to the time-scale but mainly to the purchase of a larger number of books and antiquities than in the previous year.

Programme
for 1335 F.
(1925-26)

The programme for 1335 F. (1925-26), as already submitted to Government (*Vide* letter No. 74 dated 24th Ādhur, 35 F.—29th October, 1925), embraces tours in the Gulbarga, Warangal, Aurangabad and Bidar Districts. The object of my visit to the first place is that a local institution styled the Anjuman Islāhī Musalmānān, Gulbarga, has lately evinced great interest in the study and conservation of the monuments there, and has asked for my help in several matters requiring demonstration on the spot. I have also been asked by Sir John Marshall to furnish him with notes on the salient features of the Baihmani monuments of Gulbarga in connection with his chapter on the Musalman monuments of India before the advent of the Mughals for the *Cambridge History of India*.

A tour in the Aurangabad District is also indispensable owing to the prospective visit to Ajanta of Mr. Vasey, the Colour Photographer, as also owing to the importance of the conservation work in progress at Ellora. During my sojourn in the above District I intend to pay a flying visit to Paithan the Pratisthan of the ancients. It is one of the oldest cities in the Deccan, and excavation conducted at proper sites may result in useful discoveries. Both in Warangal and Bidar conservation work has been carried out on an extensive scale during the time when I was away in Europe and, as it relates to important buildings, inspection of them is absolutely necessary.

My Assistant Mr. T. Streenivas is contemplating a detailed tour in the Mahbūbnagar District, which is more or less a *terra-incognita* to the antiquarian up to now and where interesting discoveries are likely to be made.

G. YAZDANI,
Director of Archaeology,
H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

7th Amurdad, 1335 F.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Notes on coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum.

By T. STREENIVAS.

The total number of coins received for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum, between 1st April 1924 and 5th October 1925, is 1,591. The sources of acquisition and the metal of the coins are shown in the following table :—

How acquired	METAL.			Total
	Gold	Silver	Copper or other metal	
As Treasure Trove	42 (including 2 gold bits).	669	687	1,398
Purchased	134	..	..	134
Presented	6	17	9	32
Exchanged	27	..	..	27
TOTAL ..	209	686	696	1,591

The gold coins acquired included :—

- 22 Early South Indian Spherules,
- 128 Vijianagar coins, 1 of which was of Hari Hara II (1374-1406), 5 were of Deva Raya II (1422-27), 101 of Krishna Deva Raya (1509-30) and 21 of Achyuta Raya (1530-42),
- 15 Mughal coins of which 5 belonged to Aurangzeb, 1 to Jahāndar, 2 to Farrukhsiyar, 4 to Muḥammad Shāh, 3 to Muḥammad Akbar II and 1 to Shāh 'Alam II. One of these, a Mohur of the Muḥammadābād (Bidar) Mint, belonging to Jahāndar is quite a novelty. Short notes about this and a Mohur of Aurangzeb of Nuṣratabad Mint and another of Shāh 'Alam II of Bahadurpattan are appended below.

The gold coins received as presents from the Government Museum, Madras, included 1 Star Pagoda of the E.I. Co., 4 varieties of old South Indian Fanams and 1 Fanam of Gourshah.

Of those exchanged, one was a Padmatanka of Sri Rama from the Government Museum, Madras, for one of Krishna sent in return to that institution. This exchange has made the representation of the Padmatankas of the Yadava Kings of Devagiri, fairly complete. The others included 1 each of "Sri Venkatesvara Namaḥ," pagoda, half-pagoda, South Indian Varaha—Chalukyan Type, Sinhalese Lankesvara coins of Jayabahu or Vijjabahu considered to be extremely rare, Mysore Pagoda of Sri Krishna Raya, Mysore fanam of Haidar, Mysore pagoda of Tipū of Nagar and Patan Mints, Tipū fanams of Calicut and Feroke mints, Mysore fanams of Narasimha and of Sadasiva, Travancore fanam, E.I. Co.'s Half Mohur of the Murshidabad mint, Star Pagoda, Star single and double Pagodas, Queen Victoria Mohur, E.I. Co.'s Port Novo Pagoda, Victoria's Lion and palm tree Mohur, East India Co.'s Pagoda and King George V, "15 rupees" 1918.

Among the silver coins received as Treasure Trove there was a small find of 25 from Mauza Rāhatgaon, Patan Taluq, Aurangabad District, everyone of which belonged to Shāh Jahān; 12 of these were of the Surat mint, 8 of Daulatabad and 1 of Junagadh; the mint was cut on the remaining 4.

Another find of 70 silver from Mauza Dhanuri, Gulbarga District, was composed of 69 coins of Aurangzeb representing the mints: Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Haidarabad (Dāru'l Jihād), Junagadh, Surat, Khujistabunyād, Shāhjahānabād, Sholapur, Kambayat, Golconda,

id Mu'azzamabād (see short notes below) and curiously enough with these 69 there was one solitary Hali Rupee of His late Highness with the initial م! One wonders how this comes to be in the company of Aurangzeb's rupees. A third small find of 22 silver contained two rupees of Shāh Jahān and the rest of Aurangzeb representing the following mints:—Akbar-nagar, Patna, Jahāngir-nagar, Khujistabun-yād, Surat, Shāhjahānabād, Katak, Kambayat, Lahor, Makhṣuṣabād (see short notes below) and Nuṣratābād. Another find of 201 consisted solely of old Hali Siccās: 46 of these were of Sikandar Jāh with the initial س, 131 of Nāṣiru'd Daulah with ن, 4 of Afzālu'd Daulah with ل and one of the late Nizam with م, the dates ranging from 1226 to 1309 H.

The other finds were mostly of the later Mughals and Chalnics, but a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II of Firozgaḍh mint was quite unique (see short notes below).

The copper coins do not call for any particular notice.

The following table shows the districts in the Dominions which have contributed coins under Treasure Trove with the number and metal of the coins:—

District	METAL			Total
	Gold	Silver	Copper or other metal	
Aurangabad	4	25	"	29
Gulbarga	18	70	"	88
Karimnagar	"	22	"	22
Mahbubnagar	20 (including 2 gold bits).	64	587	671
Nizamabad	"	11	"	11
Osmanabad	"	80	"	80
Parbhani	"	202	100	302
Raichur	"	195	"	195
TOTAL	42	669	687	1,398

SOME RARE COINS.

Ahmadabād.

Gold coins of the later Mughals of Ahmadabād are very rare. Mr. Whitehead mentions the finding of Muḥammad Shāh's gold coin of this mint among the old coins in Bahawalpur State Toshakhana (N.S., XI, 69); but there is none in the Indian Museums except the following which was recently acquired by the Hyderabad Museum:—

Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>A/ محمد شاه</p> <p>بادشاه غازي</p> <p>سکه مبار</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سنه ۱۶ جلوس</p> <p>ضر</p> <p>احمد اباد</p>

(See Pl. VII, 1)

Bahadurpatan.

There are two gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam II, of this unknown mint in the British Museum of the years 119 ×-14 and 1197-20. Lane-Poole says: "Bahadurpatan may be Bahadurgarh which is frequently mentioned in the wars of the time of Shah Alam. The presence of ح on the reverse which is usually associated with Haidar Ali of Mysore would suggest that the mint town may be somewhere in South India which came under that Sultan's sway."

The following is another recent acquisition :—

Obverse.	Reverse.
A/ (ح) می دین شا ----- فضل شاه عالم -----	مانوس میمنت سنه ۱۵۰۵ ح جلوس ----- ضرب بهادر پتن (See Pl. VII, 2)

Muhammadabad—Bidar.

A mohur of Aurangzeb (No. 1501) and one of Shāh 'Ālam I (No. 2001) in the Punjab Museum, a mohur of Shāh 'Ālam I found by Mr. Whitehead among the coins in the Bahwalpur State Toshakhana (N.S., XI, 69), a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, noticed by Mr. Whitehead in N.S., XV, 89, and two copper coins (Nos. 5245 and 5246) in the Lucknow Museum about which Mr. C. J. Brown says in a foot-note, "probably Banaras, but the name has not been read on the coins," are all the coins from this mint so far published. So this mohur of Jahāndar is a novelty :—

Obverse.	Reverse.
A/ شاه ----- صاحب قران جهاندا ... ----- و برز چو ...	محمد اباد ضرب سنه احد جاوس میمنت (مانوس) (See Pl. VII, 3)

Nuṣratabād—Sukur.

Mr. Whitehead published (N.S., XV, 89) a gold coin of Aurangzeb struck at Nuṣratabād or Sukur in the Dominions which was a novelty. This is another of the same mint of that Emperor :—

Obverse.	Reverse.
A/ عالم گیر اورنگ زیب ----- چو مهر منیر ----- دو جهان	مانوس میمنت سنه ۴۸ جلوس ۱ ... ضرب (نصرت) (See Pl. VII, 4)

Fīrozgarh—Yadgir.

Mr. Whitehead in the P.M.C., p. xci, says that Fīrozgarh was a fort in the Province of Bidar, west of Haidarabad. Subsequently Professor S. H. Hodivala identified Fīrozgarh with *Yādgir*, now in the Gulbarga District, in his learned article in N.S., XXVIII, 182. The following particulars very kindly furnished by Mr. Yazdani, from the Manuscript Statistical account of the Deccan in the library of the Hyderabad Archæological Department, are of interest in this connection :—

"(Pargannah) Fīrozgarh 'urf Etgir, contains 64 villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,34,947-1-9, and has a small hill fort which is like a *haveli* (palace); has several gates and 770

steps. A well-populated town nestles at the foot of the fort. It has also a moat. Close to the town is a market place which has a large area and fine locality. Formerly it was known as Ibrāhīngarh. When Khān Fīroz Jāng Bahādūr conquered it in the 30th year of Aurangzeb's reign it was called Fīrozgarh. Its boundaries are: on the east the mahāls of Muẓaffarnagar (Malkhed), on the north the same mahāls, on the West Gulbarga and on the south the forest of Subah Bijapur. It has a hill fort. The river Bhimra passing through the sircars of Naldurg and Gulbarga enters this sircar and coming up to a distance of a *kiroh* (about 2 miles) from the fort, flows southward and touching several mahāls of Muẓaffarnagar goes towards the forest of Bijapur and flowing further south joins the river Kistna near the sircar of Raichur. From Fīrozgarh the distance to Hyderabad is 50 *kiroh*, Bijapur 50, Bidar 50, Adoni 50, Malkhed 12 and Gulbarga 20."

The only known coins till now from this mint are a mohur and two rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I and a Mohur of Farrukhsīyar published by Mr. C. J. Brown in N.S., XXII, 130.

There are now in the Hyderabad Museum three coins of Shāh 'Ālam I of this mint of the years 1121-3, 1122-4 and 1123-4 respectively. The second of these has the mint in full and is shown in Pl. VII, 5.

In addition to these there are two more rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II not hitherto published. One of these is—

Obverse.	Reverse.
AR	
شاه عالم	مانوس
بادشاه غازي	ميمنت
سنة	سنة جلوس
۱۱۸۰	فرروز گده

(See Pl. VII, 6)

Fīroznagar—Raichur.

Mr. William Irvine identified Fīroznagar with *Raichur* (N.S., XIV, 87), quoting two references from the M'asir-i-'Ālamgiri. Mr. Yazdani has furnished me with the following reference to Fīroznagar from the MS. Statistical account already mentioned:—

(Sircar) Fīroznagar *urf* Raichur, contains 9 mahāls yielding a revenue of Rs. 13,26,455-4-0.

They are: (1) The town itself, (2) Kotal, (3) Mosik(g?)al, (4) Hiladena, (5) Baihnoo, (6) Halihal, (7) Varur [in mauza Gadwal is a flourishing pant (market). There is a Zamindar], (8) Amsej—mauza Paknūr known as Dilawarnagar, situated on the river Kistna; seat of Government, and (9) Alpur—same note as against No. 8, above.

Fīroznagar finds a place in the list of forts included in the Subah of Bijapur.

In Whitehead's list of Mughal mints are shown a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I and one of Shāh 'Ālam II in the British Museum and a third one of Muḥammad Shāh in the White King collection. None of the Indian Museums has a coin of this mint. Raichur being in the Dominions, it is only natural that I have so far found not less than 46 coins of this mint among the Treasure Trove acquired for the Hyderabad Museum. They include 12 rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I, one of Farrukhsīyar, 27 of Muḥammad Shāh, two of 'Ālamgīr II, and four of Shāh 'Ālam II.

Two coins of Shāh 'Ālam I bear the years 1122-4, one the years 1122-5, and nine the years 1123-5.

The single coin of Farrukhsīyar has the years 1128-5.

The dates on Muḥammad Shāh's coins range from the 9th regnal year to the 30th.

One of the two coins of 'Ālamgīr II has 1168-1 and the other only احد.

The four coins of Shāh 'Ālam II show 12 and حد ?

Some of the typical coins among these are described below :—

Fīroznagar—Raichur.

Shāh 'Ālam I.

Obverse.
AR

عالم به ۱۱۲۳ در
سکه مبارک

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
سنه ۵ جلوس
ضرر
فروز نگر

(See Pl. VII, 7)

Farrukhsiyar.

Obverse.
... فرخ سیر
برسیم دزر باد ۱۱۲۸
زد از فضل حق

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
سنه ۵ جلوس
ضرر
فروز نگر

(See Pl. VII, 8)

Muhammad Shāh.

Obverse.
AR
۱۱۴ محمد شاه
باد غازی
مبار
سکه ک

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
سنه جلوس
ضرر
فروز نگر

(See Pl. VII, 9)

N.B.—The disposition of the words سکه مبارک on the obverse of these coins is very peculiar.

I would like to draw the particular attention of numismatists to the three following coins of Muhammad Shāh of this mint :—

AR (1) Obverse.
۱۱۰ محمد شاه
باد غازی
مبار
سکه ک

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
سنه ۳۰ جلوس
ضرر
فروز نگر

(See Pl. VII, 10)

AR (2) Obverse.
do.
but punch mark
before محمد

Reverse.

do.

(See Pl. VII, 11)

On No. 1, on the obverse, before the first two figures 11 of the Hijri year are clear and on No. 2, there is a punch mark just where the Hijri year must have been. But the strange part of it is that on the reverse of both these coins we find the usual legend—

مانوس
میمنت
سنه جلوس
ضرب
فرز نگر

together with another جلوس in small characters and the figures ۳۰ over سنه.

(3) Obverse.

Reverse.

محمد شاه
۶۱۱
هجري
باد غازي
مبار

do.
سنه obliterated

(See Pl. VII, 12)

On the reverse of this coin it is not possible to say, on account of the many punch marks, whether a second جلوس and any regnal year like the above two had originally been inscribed. But on the obverse before محمد on the top line there are some characters, unfortunately made indistinct by a punch mark, which I venture to take to be what is left of the original word هجري and ۱۱۶ ×. It will be interesting to know if the word هجري and the Hijri year in figures had been met with on any other coin.

'Ālamgīr II.

Obverse.

Reverse.

AR

۱۱۶۸ عالم گير
س
باد غازي

مانوس
میمنت
سنه حد جلوس
ضرب
فرز نگر

(See Pl. VII, 13)

Shāh 'Ālam II.

Obverse.

Reverse.

AR

... عالم شاه
... ی از ۱۲؟

میمنت
؟ حد جلوس
ضرب
فرز نگر

(See Pl. VII, 14)

Makhṣuṣabād—Murshidabad.

Aurangzeb.

Aurangzeb's coins with the old name Makhṣuṣabād are rare and they occur only on coins of ۱۱۱۵ and ۱۱۱۶. No. ۱۴۶۶ in the Indian Museum is of ۱۱۱۵-۴۸, No. ۱۸۹۹ in the Punjab Museum is of ۱۱۱۶-۴۹, while No. ۳۳۳۷ in the Lucknow Museum is of ۱۱۱۵-۴۸. This in the Hyderabad Museum is of ۱۱۱۶-۴۸:—

Obverse.

AR

عالم گیر
اورنگ زیب
... بدر منیر

Reverse.

میمنت
سنه ۴۸ جلوس
مختص اباد

(See Pl. VII, 15)

Mu'azzamabad—Gorakhpur.

This is a very rare mint. Mr. Whitehead in the P.M.C. says that gold coins of this mint are commoner than those in silver. The Punjab Museum has one copper coin of Akbar, one mohur of Farrukhsiyar and two mohurs of Muhammad Shāh. Whitehead's list of Mughal mint towns shows a rupee of Aurangzeb in the White King collection. This of that Emperor in the Hyderabad Museum is of 1097-29:—

Obverse.

AR

عالم گیر
اورنگ زیب
زک چو بدر منیر
در جهان

Reverse.

جلوس
میمنت
مانوس
سنه ۲۹ اباد

(See Pl. VII, 16)

Unassigned or doubtful.

Obverse.

(1) AR¹

Seated goddess (Lakshmi ?)

Reverse.

Blank

(See Pl. VII, 17)

Obverse.

(2) AR

ع ۸۴ لم ۱۱ گیر
بادشاه غازی
... سکه ...

Reverse.

جلوس
میمنت
مانوس سنه ۱۹ حکبا
پور؟

Another of 11(?)85-17

(See Pl. VII, 18-19)

There are six of these coins. One is of 11(?)83-15, four of 11(?)84-16, and one of 11(?)85-17.

¹ My friend Mr. R. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, of the Madras Museum, thinks that this is of the Vijianagar kings or of some chiefs subordinate to them.

APPENDIX B

The diary of the Director for the year 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
1924 A.C. (1334 F.)		
October to November.. (<i>Ādhur to Dai</i>)	6th-16th (1st-12th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
..	17th-18th (13th-14th)	.. Hyderabad to Aurangabad.
..	19th (15th)	.. Aurangabad to Ellora and back.
..	20th (16th)	.. Halt at Aurangabad.
..	21st (17th)	.. Aurangabad to Ajanta.
..	22nd (18th)	.. Halt at Ajanta.
..	23rd-24th (19th-20th)	.. Ajanta to Hyderabad.
..	25th-29th (21st-25th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
November to December (<i>Dai to Bāihman</i>)	30th-1st (26th-27th)	.. Hyderabad to Aurangabad.
..	2nd (28th)	.. Aurangabad to Ellora and back.
..	3rd-4th (29th-1st)	.. Aurangabad to Ajanta.
..	5th (2nd)	.. Ajanta to Daulatabad and Ellora.
..	6th-7th (3rd-4th)	.. Ellora to Ajanta with His Excellency the Viceroy.
..	8th-9th (5th-6th)	.. Ajanta to Hyderabad.
..	10th-15th (7th-12th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
..	16th (13th)	.. Hyderabad to Alwampalli (Mahbubnagar District) and back.
..	17th-29th (14th-26th)	Duty at headquarters.
1924-25 A.C. (1334 F.)		
December to March .. (<i>Bāihman to Urdibihisht</i>)	28th-21st (27th-17th)	On Privilege leave.
March to October .. (<i>Urdibihisht to Ābān</i>)	22nd-5th (18th-30th)	Duty at headquarters.

APPENDIX C

Expenditure on the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, during the year, 1334 F.
(1924-25 A.C.)

					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries :—										
Director (B.G. Rs. 800—50—1200 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	14,357	8	11			
House rent (Rs. 100 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	1 200	0	0			
Assistant Director (Rs. 250 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	3,000	0	0			
Acting allowances	..	..	..	..	217	1	10			
Curator of Ajanta Caves (250—15—400)	..	..	..	..	4,800	0	0			
Establishment	..	..	..	..	6,816	0	0			
								30,390	10	9.
Travelling allowances :—										
Director	..	..	..	..	649	2	6			
Establishment	..	..	..	..	350	13	6			
								1,000	0	0
Contingencies :—										
Fixed contingencies	..	..	..	..	917	5	8			
Extra Con- } Livery of Peons	..	..	..	..	105	0	0			
tingencies. } Purchase of Books	..	..	..	..	1,351	10	4			
	..	..	..	..	2,500	0	0			
	..	..	..	..	124	0	0			
								4,998	0	0
Supplies and Services :—										
Purchase of Photo articles	..	..	..	..	950	0	0			
Purchase of Antiquities	..	..	..	..	4,000	0	0			
								4,950	0	0
GRAND TOTAL										
								41,338	10	9
								(B.G. Rs. 35,433	2	4)

APPENDIX D

Statement of Expenditure on Ancient Monuments during the year 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)

Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)	Expenditure to end of 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)	REMARKS
	SPECIAL REPAIRS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Ajanta (Aurangabad District)	Construction of footpath and parapet wall for the Caves.	10,000 0 0	8,854 0 0	8,854 0 0	Work in progress.
Ellora (Aurangabad District)	Special repairs to the Caves.	27,500 0 0	10,400 0 0	10,400 0 0	Do.
Aurangabad	Special repairs to Bibi-Kā - Maqbara.	....	500 0 0	500 0 0	Do.
Hyderabad..	Special repairs to the Toli Masjid.	8,732 0 0	4,480 0 0	6,225 0 0	Do.
Medak ..	Special repairs to the Fort.	2,560 0 0	2,554 0 0	2,554 0 0	Completed.
Naldurg (Oosmanabad District)	Repairs to the Pāni Mahall.	2,850 0 0	1,324 0 0	1,324 0 0	Work in progress.
" ..	Special repairs to the Fort walls.	....	389 0 0	389 0 0	Completed.
Oosmanabad	Special repairs to the Dhara-simha Caves.	9,160 0 0	999 0 0	999 0 0	Work in progress.
			29,500 0 0		
	MAINTENANCE.				
Ajanta (Aurangabad District)	Establishment for the upkeep of the Caves.	....	2,165 0 0	2,165 0 0	..
" ..	Maintenance of the Caves.	1,500 0 0	1,476 0 0	1,476 0 0	..
" ..	Establishment for the preservation of the Frescos.	....	2,967 0 0	2,967 0 0	..
Anwa (Aurangabad District)	Salary of the watchman for the Temple.	150 0 0	152 0 0	152 0 0	..
Daulatabad (Aurangabad District)	Maintenance of the Fort.	2,500 0 0	2,564 0 0	2,564 0 0	..
		Carried over	9,324 0 0		

APPENDIX D—concl'd.

Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)	Expenditure to end of 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)	REMARKS
	MAINTENANCE.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
		Bt. forward	9,324 0 0		
Ellora (Aurangabad District)	Establishment for the up-keep of the Caves.	1,500 0 0	1,535 0 0	1,535 0 0	..
Ghatotkatch (Aurangabad District)	Salary of the watchman for the Caves.	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	..
Aurangabad	Maintenance of the Caves.	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	..
" ..	Maintenance of Bibi-Kā-Maqbara.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..
" ..	Maintenance of the Maqbara Gardens.	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	..
" ..	Maintenance of the Archaeological Monuments.	500 0 0	456 0 0	456 0 0	..
Bidar ..	Salaries of watchmen.	216 0 0	519 0 0	519 0 0	..
Gulbarga ..	Maintenance of the Seven Domes.	100 0 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	..
" ..	Maintenance of the Fort.	222 0 0	221 0 0	221 0 0	..
" ..	Salaries of watchmen.	108 0 0	126 0 0	126 0 0	..
Naldurg (Osmanabad District)	Maintenance of the Pānī Mahall.	488 0 0	488 0 0	488 0 0	..
Nanded ..	Maintenance of the Fort.	200 0 0	163 0 0	163 0 0	..
Warangal ..	Salary of watchman for the Thousand Pillar Temple.	96 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	..
" ..	Salary of watchman for the Ramappa Temple.	132 0 0	99 0 0	99 0 0	..
	Total for 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.).		17,471 0 0 46,971 0 0 (B.G 40,389 6 10)		

APPENDIX E

List of books acquired for the Library of the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the year 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
BIBLIOGRAPHY.		
1367	<i>Catalogue des Manuscrits des Anciennes Archives de l'Inde Française, Tome II (Pondichery, 1789-1815).</i>	Presented by the Publishers.
1368	<i>A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Oriental MSS. Library, Madras, Vol. XXV (Supplement), Madras, 1924.</i>	Presented by the Government of Madras.
1369	<i>Concise Descriptive Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the Collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1924.</i>	Purchased.
1370	<i>Edwards, Edward; A Catalogue of the Persian Printed Books in the British Museum, 1922.</i>	Do.
1371	<i>List of Persian, Arabic and Urdu Books in the State Library of Hyderabad, Vol. II, Hyderabad, 1333 Fasli.</i>	Presented by the State Library Hyderabad.
1372	<i>List of Manuscripts collected for the Government Manuscripts Library by the Professors of Sanskrit at Dacca and Elphinstone Colleges: Published by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, 1925.</i>	Presented by the Publishers.
ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES.		
1373	<i>The Encyclopædia of Islam; Published under the patronage of the International Association of the Academies: Parts 23-30 and Fascs. B and C.</i>	Purchased.
1374	—, —; Supplement to M. Gaster's article SAMARITANS (Vol. IV, pp. 124 sqq.).	Do.
1375	<i>Gasc, F.-E. A.; A Dictionary of the French and English Languages, London, 1923.</i>	Do.
JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.		
1376	<i>The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1925.</i>	Do.
1377	—, — Centenary Supplement to the <i>Journal</i> for 1924.	Do.
1378	<i>The Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. I (No. 2), New Series.</i>	Presented by the Publishers.
1379	<i>The Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1924, Vol. XX (Nos. 1-7).</i>	Purchased.
1380-81	<i>The Journal of the Mythic Society, Vols. XV-XVI</i> ...	Presented by the Mythic Society.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1382	<i>The Journal of the Panjab Historical Society</i> , Vol. IX (Part 2).	Presented by the Panjab Historical Society.
1383	<i>The Indian Historical Quarterly</i> , Vol. I (No. 1), March, 1925 ..	Presented by the Publishers.
1384	<i>The Journal of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad</i> , Calcutta, 1925.	Do.
1385-86	<i>The Magazine of the Mysore University</i> , Vol. VIII (No. 29) and Vol. IX (No. 30).	Do.
1387-88	<i>Man in India</i> , Vol. II (No. 4) and Vol. V (Nos. 1-4) ..	Do.
1389-90	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies</i> ; Vol. II (Parts 2 and 4), Vol. III (Parts 1-3).	Do.
1391-92	<i>Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient</i> , Tome XXIV (Nos. 3-4) and Tome XXV (Nos. 1-2).	Do.
1393	<i>Djawa Tiidschrift van het Java-Instituut</i> , 5e Jaargang (Nos. 3-6).	Do.
1394-98	<i>Epigraphia Indica</i> , Vol. XI (Part 2, 5 and 8), Vol. XIV (Part 2), Vol. XV (Part 8), Vol. XVII (Part 7) and Vol. XVIII (Parts 1-2).	Presented by the Government of India.
1399	<i>Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica</i> , 1921-22	Presented by Mr. G. Yazdani.
1400	<i>Yoga Mimansa</i> , Vol. I (Nos. 2-4) and Vol. II (No. 1) ..	Presented by the Publishers.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
1401	<i>Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India</i> , for the year 1922-23.	Presented by the Government of India.
1402	<i>Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma</i> , for the year ending on the 31st March, 1925.	Presented by the Government of Burma.
1403	<i>Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad</i> , for the years 1331-33 F. (1921-24 A.C.).	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.
1404	<i>Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Mysore</i> , for 1924.	Presented by the Mysore State.
MONOGRAPHS.		
1405	<i>Hankin, E. H.</i> The Drawing of Geometric Patterns in Saracenic Art: Memoir No. 15 (A.S.I.).	Presented by the Government of India.
1406	<i>Shastri, Hirananda</i> ; The Origin and Cult of Tara: Memoir No. 20 (A.S.I.).	Do.
1407	———; The Baghela Dynasty of Rewah: Memoir No. 21 (A.S.I.).	Do.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1408	<i>Duroiselle, Charles</i> ; Pageant of King Mindon: Memoir No. 27 (A.S.I.). ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.	Presented by the Government of India.
1409	<i>Arnold, Sir Thomas W</i> ; Survivals of Sasanian and Manichaean Art in Persian Painting, Oxford, 1924.	Purchased.
1410	<i>Andrews, F. H.</i> ; The Influences of Indian Art: Published by the India Society London, 1925.	Do.
1411	<i>Creswell, K. A. C.</i> ; A brief Chronology of the Mohammadan Monuments of Egypt (to A.D. 1517): Extrat der Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, T. XVI.	Do.
1412	<i>Dey, S. Mukul Chandra</i> ; My Pilgrimages to Ajanta and Bagh; London, 1925.	Do.
1413	<i>Erskine, Stuart</i> ; The Vanished Cities of Arabia	Do.
1414	<i>Gardner, Percy and Blomfield, Sir Reginald</i> ; The Greek Art and Architecture, London, 1922.	Do.
1415-17	<i>Hannover, Emil and Rackham, B.</i> ; Pottery and Porcelain: Vol. I. (Europe and the Near East: Earthenware and Stoneware). Vol. II (The Far East: Pottery and Porcelain) and Vol. III (European Porcelain).	Do.
1418	<i>Jackson, Sir T. G.</i> ; Architecture, London, 1925	Do.
1419	<i>Perrot, George and Chipiez, Charles</i> ; History of Art in Persia, London, 1892.	Do.
1420	<i>Richmond, E. T.</i> ; The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem: Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1924.	Do.
1421	<i>Saladin, H.</i> ; La Mosquée de Sidi Okba a Kairovan; les Monuments Historiques de la Tunisie (Deuxième Partie), Paris, 1899.	Do.
1422	<i>Seely, John B.</i> ; The Wonders of Elora, or the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and Dwellings excavated out of a Mountain of Granite at Elora in the East Indies, London, 1824.	Do.
1423	<i>Short, E. H.</i> ; The House of God; A History of the Religious Architecture and Symbolism.	Do.
1424	<i>Solomon, W. E. Gladstone</i> ; Jottings at Ajanta	Do.
1425	———, ———; The Women of the Ajanta Caves	Do.
	HISTORY.	
	BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.	
1426-27	' <i>Abdul-Baqi Nahāvandī</i> ; Ma'āshir-i-Rahīmī (Memoirs of 'Abdur-Rahim Khān Khānān), edited by M. Hidayet Husain: Vol. I (Fasc. 5) and Vol. II (Fasc. 1).	Purchased.

APPENDIX E—contd.

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1428	<i>Abu-l-Fazl</i> ; The Akbar Nāma (Translated from the Persian by H. Beveridge), Vol. III (Fascs. 7-13).	Purchased.
1429	<i>Al-Badāonī</i> ; Muntakhabu-t-Tawārikh (Translated from the original Persian by T. W. Haig), Vol. III (Fascs. 3-5).	Do.
1430	<i>Gholām 'Alī Khān</i> ; Shāh 'Ālam Nāma: edited by A. A. Suhrawardy and A. M. Kāzīm Shīrazī, Vol. I (Fasc. 2).	Do.
1431	<i>Khāfi Khān</i> ; the Muntakhab-al-Labāb, edited by T. W. Haig: Part III (Fascs. 4-5).	Do.
1432	<i>Muhammad Sālih Kambo</i> ; Shāh Jahān Nāmah, edited by G. Yazdani; Vol. II (Fasc. 2).	Presented by Mr. G. Yazdani.
1433	<i>Shāh Nawāz Khān</i> , Nawab Saṃsāmu-d-Daula; the Maāsiru-l-Umara (English translation by H. Beveridge), Vol. I (Fascs. 5 and 6).	Purchased.
	HISTORY OF INDIA IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.	
1434	<i>Abbott, J.</i> ; Sind, A Re-interpretation of the Unhappy Valley; Published for the University of Bombay, 1924.	Do.
1435	<i>Banerji, Gauranga Nath</i> ; India as known to the Ancient World: Oxford University Press, 1921.	Do.
1436	<i>Bowring, L. B.</i> ; Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan: Rulers of India Series.	Do.
1437	<i>Correspondence du Conseil Supérieur de Pondichery</i> , Tome IV (1744-49).	Presented by the Government of French India.
1438-39	<i>Gribble, J. D. B.</i> ; A History of the Deccan, Vols. I and II ..	Purchased.
1440	<i>Iyengar, T. R. Sesha</i> ; Dravidian India, Vol. I, Madras, 1925..	Do.
1441-43	<i>Kincaid, C. A. and Parasnis D. B.</i> ; History of the Maratha People; Vols. I and III, Oxford University Press, 1918-25.	Do.
1444-45	<i>King, Sir Lucas</i> ; Memoirs of Zahir-ud-Din Mohammed Babar, translated by J. Leyden Erskine: revised edition.	Do.
1446	<i>Lane Poole, S.</i> ; Mediæval India: the Story of the Nation Series.	Do.
1447	<i>Monahan, F. J.</i> ; the Early History of Bengal (Maurya Period): Oxford University Press, 1925.	Do.
1448	<i>Moreland, W. H. and Geyl, B.</i> ; Jahangir's India: the Remonstrantie of Francisco Pelsaert, Cambridge, 1925.	Do.
1449	<i>Qanungo, Kalikaranjan</i> ; Sher Shah: a Critical Study based on Original Sources, Calcutta, 1921.	Do.
1450	<i>Nivedita, Sister</i> ; Footfalls of Indian History; Longman and Green, 1915.	Do.
1451	<i>Ragozin, Z. A.</i> ; Vedic India: the Story of the Nations Series.	Do.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1452	<i>Rhys Davids, T. W.</i> ; Buddhist India: the Story of the Nations Series.	Purchased.
1453	<i>Sewell, R.</i> ; Vijyanagar (A Forgotten Empire)	Do.
1454-56	<i>Tod, J.</i> ; Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan: revised edition by W. Crooke, Vols. I-III. GENERAL HISTORY.	Do.
1457	<i>Barges, L'Abbe J. L. L.</i> ; Tlemcen: Ancienne capitale du Royaume de ce Nom: Paris, 1859.	Do.
1458	<i>Ibn at-Taqlaqā</i> ; Al-Fakhri: Histoire des Dynasties Musulmanes, 632-1258 de J.—C. (Archives Marocainis, Vol. XVI), Paris, 1910.	Do.
1459	<i>Vambery, A.</i> ; History of Bokhara: second edition, London, 1873. TRAVELS.	Do.
1460	<i>Christie, Ella R.</i> ; Through Khiva to Golden Samarkand: London, 1925.	Do.
1461-63	<i>Fryer, J. A.</i> ; New Account of East India and Persia, being nine years' travels (1672-81): edited by W. Crooke for the Hakluyt Society. Vols. I-III.	Do.
1464-65	<i>Foster, W.</i> ; The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to India, Vols. I-II: Works issued by the Hakluyt Society.	Do.
1466	—, —; Early Travels in India, 1583-1619, Oxford University Press, 1921.	Do.
1467	<i>Horne, J.</i> ; Many Days in Morocco	Do.
1468	<i>Hoyland, J. S. and Banerji, S. N.</i> ; the Commentary of Father S. J. Monserrate on his Journey to the Court of Akbar; Oxford University Press, 1922.	Do.
1469-70	<i>Temple, Sir Richard</i> ; Journals kept in Hyderabad, Kashmir, Sikkim and Nepal. NUMISMATICS.	Do.
1471	<i>Brown, C. J.</i> ; The Coins of India: Heritage of India Series, 1922.	Do.
1472	<i>Bhandarkar, D. R.</i> ; Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics: the Carmichael Lectures, 1921.	Do.
1473	<i>Numismatic Supplement No. XXXVIII</i> to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. CHRONOLOGY.	Do.
1474	<i>Acharya, M. K.</i> ; The Basic Blunder in Orientalists' Reconstruction of Indian Chronology: Vidvan Monoranjani Series, No. 23, Madras (1919).	Presented by the Author.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
ARCHÆOLOGY.		
1475	<i>Cozens Walter and Goodsall, R. H.</i> ; Archæology Made Easy, a Chronological Glossary.	Purchased.
1476	<i>Fergusson, James</i> ; Rude Stone Monuments in All Countries, London, 1872.	Do.
1477	<i>Waddell, L. A.</i> ; the Indo-Sumerian Seals Deciphered, London, 1925.	Do.
GUIDE BOOKS.		
1478	<i>Baedeker, K.</i> ; Northern Italy (Handbook for Travellers), 1913.	Do.
1479	<i>Cook, Thomas & Son</i> ; 'Tourists' Handbook of Palestine and Syria, New Edition, 1911.	Do.
1480	The <i>Frescoed Caves of Ajanta</i> ; a Guide published by the G.I.P. Railway.	Presented by the G.I.P. Railway.
RELIGION.		
1481	<i>Banarsi Dass</i> ; Jaina Jatakas, or Lord Rshabha's Purvabhavas, Lahore, 1925.	Purchased.
1482	<i>Barnett, L. D.</i> ; The Path of Light, a Manual of Mahā-Yāna Buddhism: Wisdom of the East Series, 1909.	Do.
1483	—, —; The Heart of India: Sketches in the History of Hindu Religion and Morals: Wisdom of the East Series, 1924.	Do.
1484	—, —; Hindu Gods and Heroes; Studies in the History of the Religion of India: Wisdom of the East Series.	Do.
1485	<i>Stephens, W.</i> ; Legends of Indian Buddhism: Wisdom of the East Series, 1911.	Do.
1486	<i>Fluegel, G.</i> ; Corani, Textus Arabicus, Lipsiae, 1834	Do.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
PERSIAN LITERATURE.		
1487-88	<i>Browne, E. G.</i> ; a Literary History of Persia: Vol. I (From the Earliest Times until Firdawsi), Vol. II (from Firdawsi to Sa'di).	Do.
1489	—, —; Persian Literature under Tartar Dominion, 1265-1502.	Do.
1490	—, —; Persian Literature in Modern Times, A.D. 1500-1924.	Do.
MEMOIRS OF A.S.B.		
1491	<i>Ammandale, N.</i> ; Plan and Animal Designs in the Mural Decoration of an Uriya Village and a Working Model of the Origin of the Ganges in a Temple in Ganjam; Vol. VIII, No. 4, pp. 239-56.	Do.

APPENDIX E—concl'd.

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1492	<i>Sewell, R. B. Seymour</i> ; Geographic and Oceanographic Research in Indian Waters: Vol. IX, No. 1, pp. 1-26.	Purchased.
1493	<i>Bodding, P. O.</i> ; Studies in Santal Medicine and connected Folklore; Vol. X, No. 1, pp. 1-132. ANNUAL REPORTS, ETC.	Do.
1494	<i>Administration Report</i> of the Madras Government Museum and the Connemara Library, for 1924-25.	Presented by the Government of Madras.
1495	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Director of Public Instruction, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for 1331 F.	Presented by the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad.
1496	<i>Report</i> on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, for the year 1333 F.	Presented by the Financial Department, Hyderabad.
1497	Companion volume to the <i>General Administration Report</i> of the State, for 1331 F.	Do.
1498	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Industrial Laboratory, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for 1333 F.	Presented by the Commerce and Industries Department, Hyderabad.
1499	<i>Bulletin</i> (No. 8) of the Hyderabad Industrial Laboratory: the Manufacture of Thymol.	Do.
1500	<i>Annual Report</i> on the Administration of the District Police of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the year 1332 F.	Presented by the Director General of Police, Hyderabad.

APPENDIX F

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology during the year 1334 F. (1924-25 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
660	Ajanta	.. Yasodhara, Wife of Buddha, Cave I (from copy by Syed Ahmad).	8½" × 6½"
661	"	.. Male and Female figures on back wall of Hall, Cave I (from copy by Syed Ahmad).	"
662	"	.. Temptation scene, Cave I (from copy by Syed Ahmad).	"
663	"	.. Bodhisattva, Cave I	"
664	"	.. Façade, Cave II: General view	"
665	"	.. Carving of doorway, Cave II.. .. .	"
666	"	.. Female figure prostrating at the feet of a Raja holding a sword in his hand, in outer gallery, Cave II.	"
667	"	.. Carvings over the cell doors, Cave XII (interior) ..	"
668	"	.. Pillars of Hall, Cave XVI	"
669	"	.. Flying figures in verandah of Cave XVII (from copy by Syed Ahmad).	"
670	"	.. Flying Figures in verandah of Cave XVII	"
671	"	.. Another view	"
672	"	.. Doorway, Cave XVII	"
673	"	.. Shadanta Jataka, Cave XVII (from copy by Syed Ahmad).	"
674	"	.. Visvantra Jataka, Cave XVII (from copy by Syed Ahmad).	"
675	"	.. Chowri bearer, Cave XVII (from copy by Syed Ahmad).	"
676	"	.. Toilet scene, Cave XVII	"
677	"	.. Carving of Doorway of Shrine, Cave XXI ..	"
678	"	.. Carving over doorway of cell, Cave XXI ..	6½" × 4½"
679	"	.. Doorway, Cave XXI	8½" × 6½"
680	"	.. Carving of doorway, Cave XXIII	"
681	"	.. Chapel in the left side of verandah, Cave XXIII ..	"
682	"	.. Buddha with attendants, Cave XXVII	"

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
683	Ellora	Ahalya Bā'r's Temple: View during Jatra	8½" × 6½"
684	"	Another view	"
685	"	" " "	"
686	"	Dagoba of Sutar-ka-Jhonpra (Cave X)	"
687	"	Panoramic view of Caves I-VIII	"
688	"	Façade, Cave XIV	"
689	"	Sculptures in Cave XIV	6½" × 4½"
690	"	Outer Gallery of second storey, Tin Thal	"
691	"	Façade, Kailasa	8½" × 6½"
692	"	Kailasa: view from S.W.	"
693	"	Another view	"
694	"	Kailasa: View from N.W.	"
695	"	" " N.E.	"
696	"	" Elephant Frieze	"
697	"	" Back Gallery	"
698	"	" Hall of the Main Temple	"
699	"	" Ravana shaking the Kailasa, on outer wall of the Main Temple.	"
700	"	Panoramic view of the Caves	"
701	"	Another view	"
702	"	" " "	"
703	"	Façade of Cave XXI	"
704	"	Hall of Cave XXI	"
705	"	" Another view	"
706	"	Façade of Cave XXIX	"
707	"	Corridor of Cave XXIX	6½" × 4½"
708	"	General view of Caves XXVI-XXVIII, from window of Cave XXIX.	8½" × 6½"
709	"	Façade, Indrasabha	"
710	"	Hall, Indra Sabha	"
711	"	Façade, Cave XXXIII	"

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APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
712	Ellora ..	Indra on Elephant, Cave XXXIII	6½" × 4½"
713	Daulatabad ..	Fort and Minar	8½" × 6½"
714	" ..	Citadel: view from the <u>Chāndmīnar</u>	"
715	" ..	Rangīn Maḥall and other buildings: view from Ram's Head Bastion.	"
716	" ..	Site of old Drawbridge	"
717	" ..	Moat and Scarp	"
718	" ..	<u>Chīnī</u> Maḥall	6½" × 4½"
719	" ..	<u>Chānd</u> Mīnār: view from Naqqārkhāna..	"
720	" ..	Jāmi' Masjid, Fort	8½" × 6½"
721	" ..	" Prayer hall	6½" × 4½"
722	" ..	" Another view	8½" × 6½"
723	" ..	" Another view	6½" × 4½"
724	Bhongīr ..	Fort: view from the Tahsil Office	8½" × 6½"
725	" ..	" Another view	"
726	" ..	" The footpath leading up	"
727	" ..	" Another view	"
728	" ..	" Walls of Hindu and Muslim periods	"
729	" ..	First Gateway of Fort	"
730	" ..	General view of Fort from N.W.	6½" × 4½"
731	" ..	Bāradārī: General View	"
732	" ..	" Another view	"
733	" ..	" Interior	8½" × 6½"
734	Warangal ..	Old Earthen walls and the Entrance: Fort	"
735	" ..	First Gateway	6½" × 4½"
736	" ..	Second Gateway	"
737	" ..	Third Gateway	8½" × 6½"
738	" ..	Sculptures of lions at the Third Gate	6½" × 4½"
739	" ..	Walls of Hindu period near the Fourth gateway	"
740	" ..	Temple on the Rock	"
741	" ..	" Another view	"

APPENDIX F—concl'd.

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
742	Warangal	Flight of steps leading to the ramparts ..	6½" × 4½"
743	"	Old buildings inside the Fort ..	"
744	"	Gateway of the Ruined Temple ..	"
745	"	Another Gateway ..	"
746	"	<u>Shitāb Khān's Catchhairi, Fort</u> : General view ..	8½" × 6½"
747	"	" Façade ..	"
748	"	" Interior ..	"
749	Gulbarga	Tomb of Mujāhid Shāh: (1375-78): view from S. W.	6½" × 4½"
750	"	" of Dā'ūd Shāh Baihmanī: general view from S. W.	8½" × 6½"
751	"	Prayer-niche of Tomb of Ghiyasu'd Dīn son of Muḥammad Shāh II (1397 A. C.).	"
752	"	Tomb of Firoz Shāh Baihmanī: view from N.W.	"
753	"	" view from North ..	"
754	"	" view from South ..	"
755	"	" Interior showing wall decoration ..	"
756	"	" Ceiling of the East Dome ..	"
757	"	" Ceiling of the West Dome ..	"
758	"	Panoramic view of Hazrat Bandanawāz's Dargāh and Tombs.	6½" × 4½"
759	"	Qalandar Khān's Mosque: General view ..	"
760	"	Store room with pyramidal roof near Qalandar Khān's Mosque.	"
761	"	Old Tomb near the tombs of the first three Baihmanī Kings.	8½" × 6½"
762	"	Old Tomb near the Tombs of the three Baihmanī Kings: view from N.E.	"
763	"	Old Tomb: Interior showing plaster decoration ..	"
764	"	Tomb of Muḥammad Shāh II ..	6½" × 4½"
765	"	" Interior ..	8½" × 6½"
766	"	" Mihrab ..	"
767	"	Tomb of 'Ala'u'd Dīn Baihmanī ..	"
768	"	" Interior ..	"
769	"	Mosque of Afzal Khān near Hazrat Bandanawāz's Tomb.	"

APPENDIX G

List of Drawings prepared during the year 1334 Fasli (1924-25 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Subject	Scale
24	Gulbarga ..	Ground plan of Haft Gumbad ..	20 ft. to 1 inch.
25	„ ..	Ground Plan of Qalandar <u>Khān</u> 's Mosque ..	4 ft. to 1 inch.
26	„ ..	Ground Plan of Afzal <u>Khān</u> 's Mosque ..	3 ft. to 1 inch.
27	Golconda ..	Ground Plan of Tāra Matī's Bāradārī ..	8 ft. to 1 inch.
28	„ ..	Ground Plan of Pema Matī's Mosque ..	6 ft. to 1 inch.

APPENDIX H

List of Coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum between 7th October, 1924 and 5th October, 1925.

Serial No.	Metal	No.	Description	How acquired	Remarks
1	Æ	40	Old dubs ..	Dt. Judge, Parbhani. T.T. ¹	Letter No. 2835, dated 19th Mehr, 1333 F.
2	Æ	195	Mughal and Chalni ..	Magistrate, Raichur. T.T.	Do. 558, dated 4th Baihman, 1334 F.
3	Æ	18	Globules—ancient ..	First Taluqdar, Gulbarga. T.T.	Do. 1233, dated 26th Baihman, 1334 F.
4	Æ	25	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Aurangabad. T.T.	Do. 1106, dated 28th Baihman, 1334 F.
5	Æ	60	Miscellaneous dubs, &c.	Munsif, Hingoli Parbhani. T.T.	Do. 873, dated 22nd Baihman, 1334 F.
6	Æ	80	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar Oosmanabad. T.T.	Do. 900, dated 5th Urdibihisht, 1334 F.

¹ T.T.=Treasure Trove.

APPENDIX H—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	No.	Description	How acquired	Remarks
7	A	20	Vijianagar (and 2 gold bits).	First Taluq- dar, Mah- bubnagar.	Letter No. 12-34, dated 24th Farwardi, 1334 F.
8	R	64	Mughal ..	Do.	
9	Æ	554	Miscellaneous ..	Do.	
10	Æ	33	Do. ..	Dt. Magistrate, Mahbubnagar. T.T.	Do. 1598, dated 11th Urdibihisht, 1334 F.
11	A	14	Vijianagar ..	Finance Office, Hy- derabad. Pur. ¹	D. O. No. 2836, dated 29th April, 1925.
12	R	11	Old Chahnis ..	Supdt. Treasury, Nizamabad. T.T.	Letter No. 1373, dated 11th Tir, 1334 F.
13	A	16	12 Mughal and 4 ancient globules.	Finance Office, Hy- derabad. Pur.	D. O. No. 3642, dated 5th Amurdad, 34 F.
14-15	A	2	Venetian Sequins ..	Ex. ²	..
16	A	1	Vijianagar Pagoda— Sri Venkatesvara- namah ..		..
17	A	1	Do. Half Pago- da ..		..
18	A	1	S. Indian Varaha— Chalukya type ..		..
19	A	1	Sinhalese. Lankes- vara Coin ..		..
20	A	1	Do. Virabahu Fa- nam ..		..
21	A	1	Mysore Pagoda—Sri Krishna Raya ..		..
22	A	1	Do. Tipū (Nagar) ..		..
23-24	A	2	Do. Do. (Patan) ..		..
25	A	1	Do. Fanam Tipu (Calicut) ..		..
26	A	1	Do. Do. (Feroke) ..		..
27	A	1	Do. Hyder ..		..
28	A	1	Do. Narasimha ..		..
29	A	1	Do. Sadasiva ..		..

¹ Pur.=Purchased.² Ex.=Exchanged.

APPENDIX H—concl'd.

Serial No.	Metal	No.	Description	How acquired	Remarks
30	A	1	Travancore Fanam ..	Ex.	..
31	A	1	E.I.Co. Half mohur (Murshidabad) ..		..
32	A	1	Do. Star Pagoda..		..
33	A	1	Do. Star single Pagoda .. ..		..
34	A	1	Do. Star double Pagoda ..		..
35	A	1	Queen Victoria Mohur .. ..		..
36	A	1	King George V (15 Rupees) ..		..
37	A	1	E.I.Co. Porto Novo Pagoda—ThreeSwami type ..		..
38	A	1	Do. Lion and Palm tree Mohur, Victoria ..		..
39	A	1	Do. Pagoda ..		..
40-41	A	2	Mughal	Pur.	
42 to 57	R	16	Miscellaneous Foreign coins modern ..	P.	Presented by Mr. S. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, Madras.
58-59	A	2	Ashrafis—Nizam Sikandar Jah ..	Pur.	
60 to 129	R	70	Mughal and 1 Hali ..	1st Taluqdar, Gulbarga. T.T.	Letter No. 4419, d/13th Mehr 1334 F.
130 to 133	A	4	Vijianagar ..	Taluq Mag: Auranabad. T.T.	Do. No. 2046, d/24th Mehr 34 F.
134 to 155	R	22	Mughal	1st Taluqdar, Karimnagar. T.T.	Do. No. 1647, d/3rd Aban 34 F.
156	A	1	Jaipur	Pur.	

P.=Presented.

TOTAL ..	{	Gold	103
		Silver	483
		Copper or other metal ..	687

Grand total 1,273

APPENDIX I

List of Exhibits acquired for the Galleries of the Hyderabad Museum between 1920 and 1925.

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
SCULPTURES AND OTHER STONE ANTIQUITIES.		
1	Seated Statue of a Jina	As Treasure Trove.
2	White marble Jina—Seated (head broken) ..	Do.
3 to 8	Light green stone Jinas (one broken in 3 pieces and two broken in places)	Do.
9	Old brick from Pattan (24" × 12" × 4")	Do.
10	Inscribed Stone (from Bidar)	Do.
PAINTINGS, PRINTS, ETC.		
11 to 34	Set of 24 prints (in Colours) of Ellora Cave Temples—executed by Daniell—Printed in 1803	Presented by the late Lord Curzon through Sir John Marshall.
35 to 40	6 Copies of Wall paintings from Pompeii ..	Purchased.
41-42	2 Oil paintings	Do.
43 to 67	25 Oil paintings. Copies of old masters, etc ..	Do.
ARMS AND WEAPONS.		
68 to 76	9 Big Bronze Guns	Presented by H.E.H.'s Government.
77	1 Iron Gun	
78	1 Old Sword	
79	1 Old Dagger with Jade handle	
80	1 „ Battle mace	
81	1 „ Small dagger	Purchased.
82	1 „ Chain mail	
83 to 87	5 „ Tabar maces—various patterns	
88	1 „ Sayinti	
89	1 „ Steel bow	
90	1 „ Double dagger	
91	1 „ Elephant goad and hand gun	
92	1 „ Tabar	
93	1 „ Double Tabar	

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description				How acquired
94	1	Old Shield	Purchased.
95	1	„ Dagger	..	..
96	1	„ Helmet	..	..
97	1	„ Small Gun	..	..
98-99	2	„ Swords	..	..
100-102	3	„ Jambias	..	..
103-112	10	„ Daggers of Sorts	..	..
OLD CHINA, ETC.					Do.
113-174	62	Pieces of old China and Japan Ware	..	..
METAL WARE.					As Treasure Trove.
175-178	4	Lamp stands	..	..
179-191	13	Small vessels, Brass, some ornamented with floral designs.	..	..
192	1	Water vessel big	..	..
193	1	Do. (neck broken)	..	..
194	1	Temple bell (tongue gone)	..	..
195-197	3	Bells—one small (tongues gone)	..	..
198-207	10	Small temple spoons	..	..
208-220	13	Small idols	..	..
221	1	Nagpani	..	..
222	1	Brass Chain	..	..
223-238	16	Small lamps	..	..
239-250	12	Small weights	..	..
251	1	Brass saddle	..	..
252-262	11	Brass Seals (religious)	..	..
263	1	Idol	..	..
264-267	4	Rings	..	..
268-272	5	Miscellaneous pieces of metal	..	..
273-275	3	Spoons	..	..
276	1	Ring	..	..

APPENDIX I—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Description					How acquired
277	1	Small cup	As Treasure Trove.
278	1	Bell	..	..	..
279-280	2	Small vessels	..	..	..
281-282	2	Small lotas	..	..	..
283	1	Small stand	..	..	..
284-285	4	lamp stands	..	..	..
286-298	13	Unassorted articles	Purchased.
299	1	Big Brass Tray	..	..	..
300	1	Big Gangalam	..	..	..
301	1	Candle Stand (Bidri)	..	..	..
302-303	1	Tumbler and Plate (do)	..	..	..
304-305	2	Hookhas (do)	..	..	..
306	1	Khasdan (do)	..	..	..
307	1	Tumbler with lid (do)	..	..	..
308-309	2	Boxes with lid (do)	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
310-325	16	Small fragments of coloured Enamel tiles from the Tombs at Golconda.				

ILLUSTRATIONS



(a) Great Bodhisattva (*Padma Puni*): Cave I
Ajanta



(b) Toilet Scene: Cave XVII: Ajanta



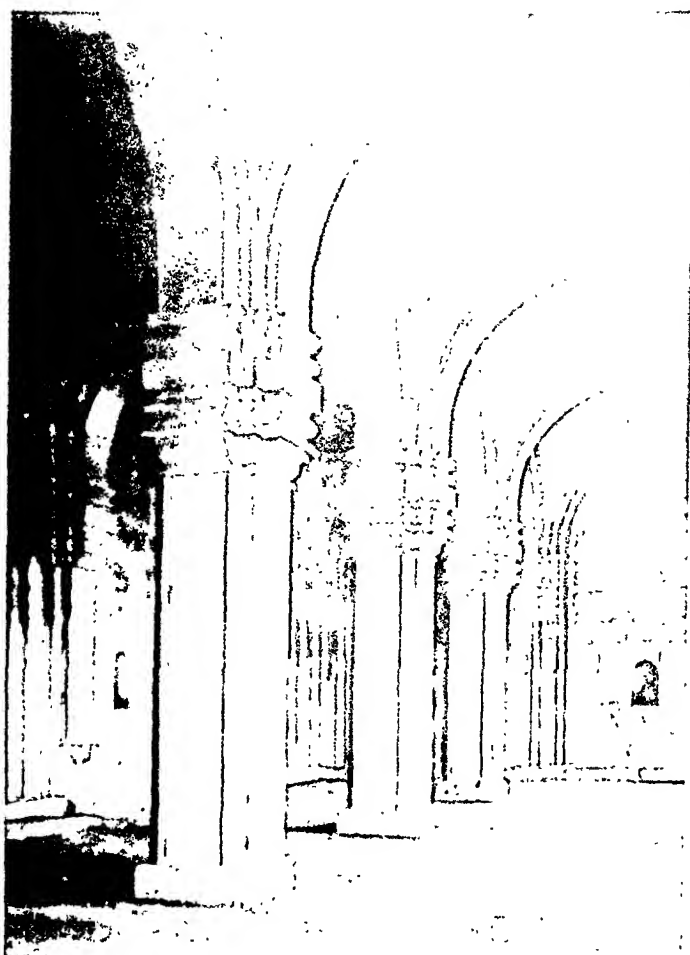
(a) GREAT BODHISATTVA IN CAVE I: AJANTA
(Photo reproduced by courtesy of Mr. O. H. Brown)



(b) PALACE SCENE IN VERANDAH OF CAVE XVII: AJANTA
(Photo reproduced by courtesy of Mr. O. H. Brown)



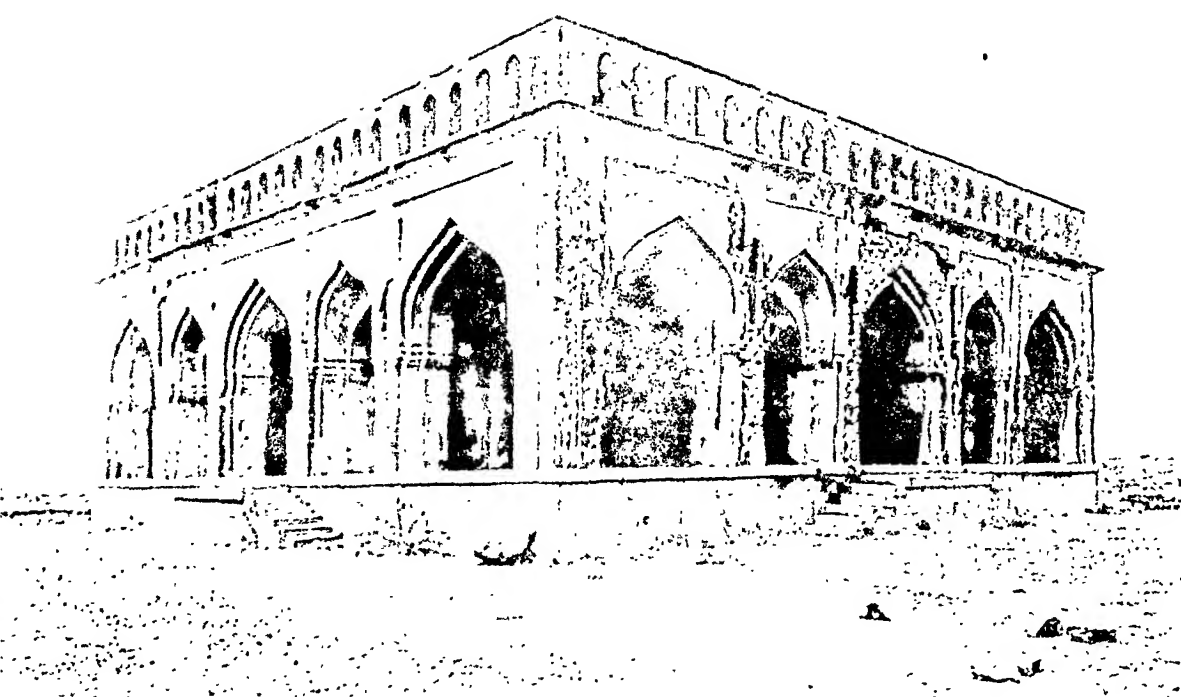
(a) THE SAME: EXTERIOR VIEW FROM THE EAST



(b) THE SAME: INTERIOR

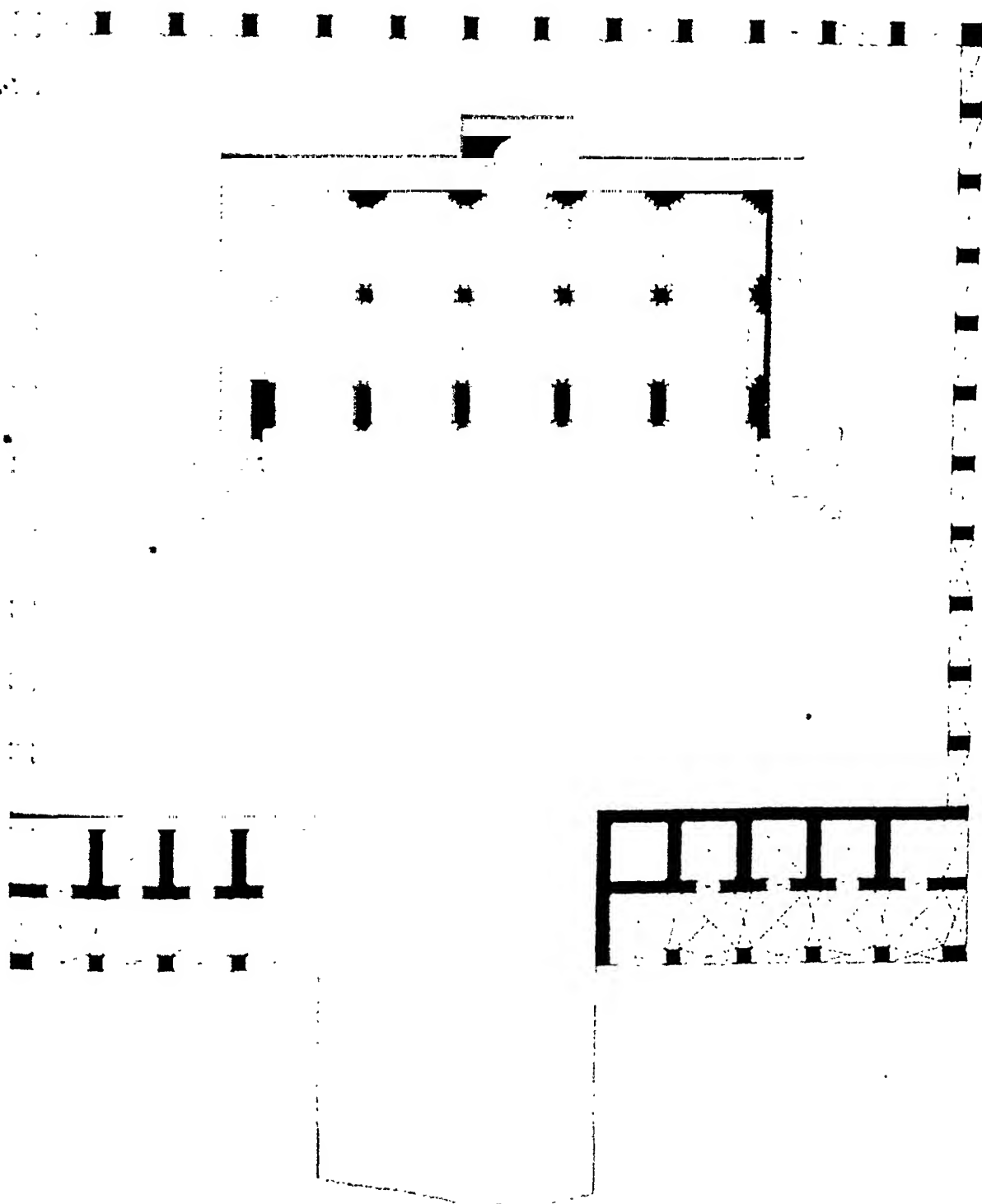


(a) TALA MASJID, GOLCONDA FORT. GENERAL VIEW

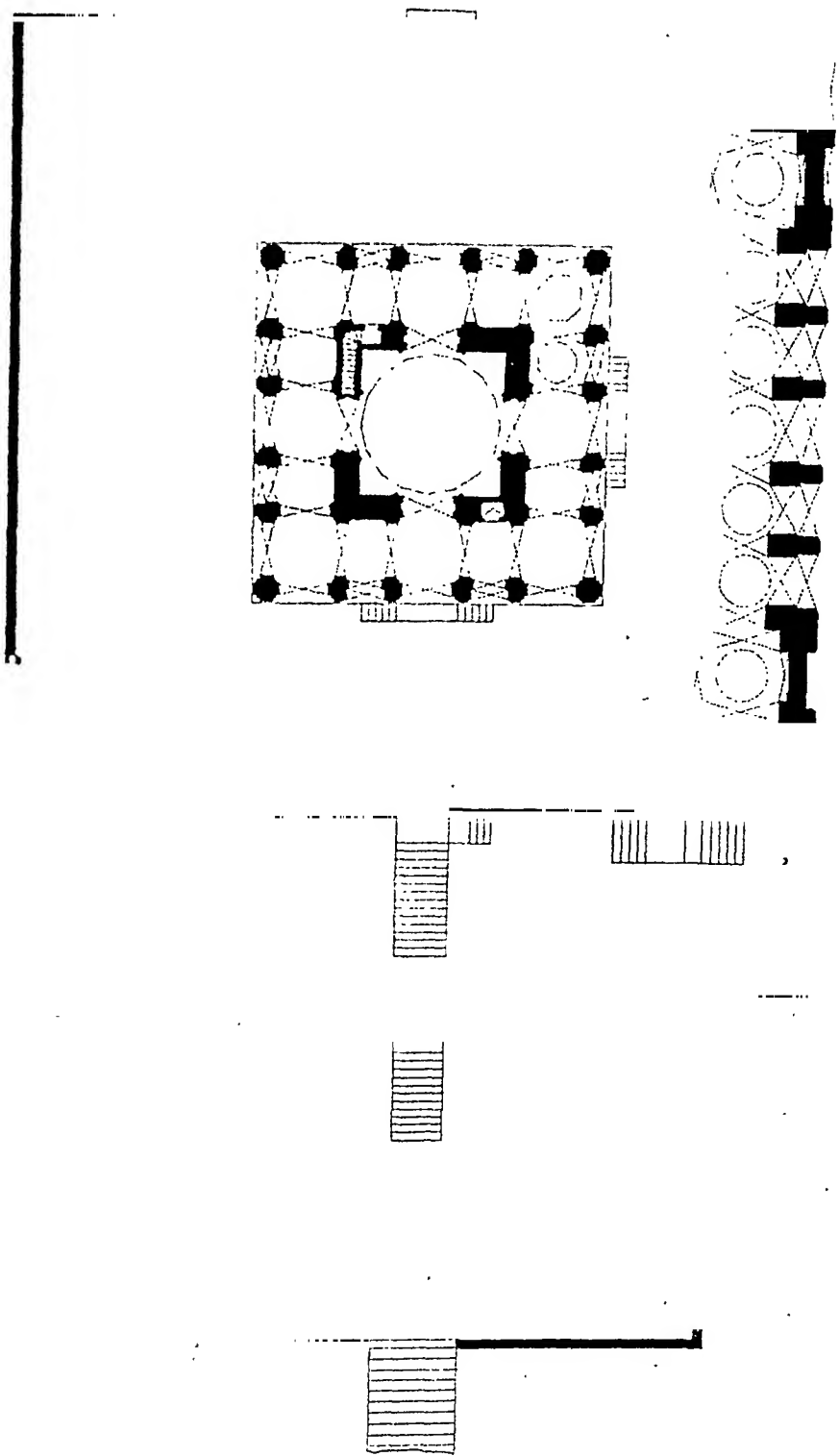


(b) THE SAME: PAVILION

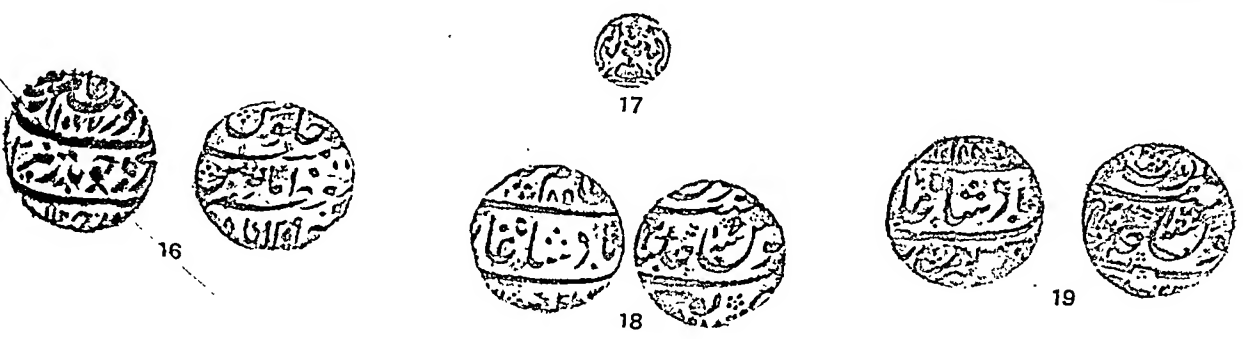
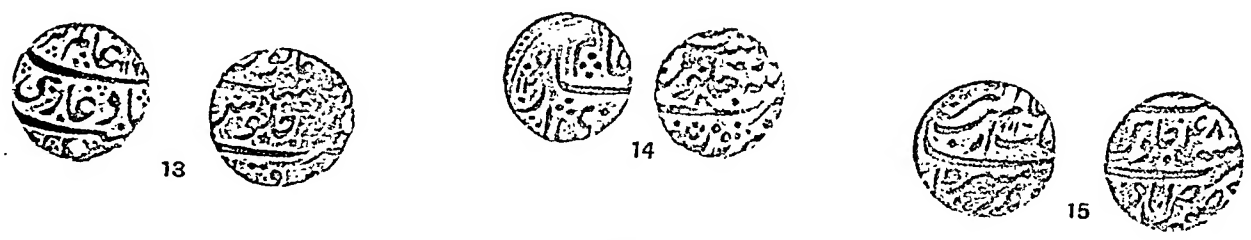
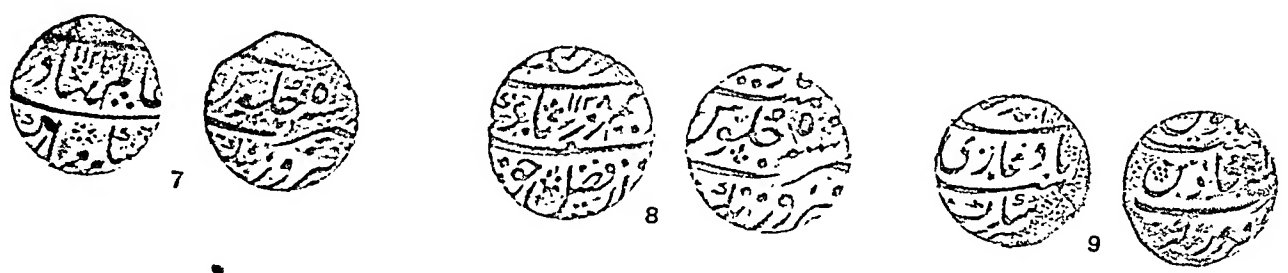
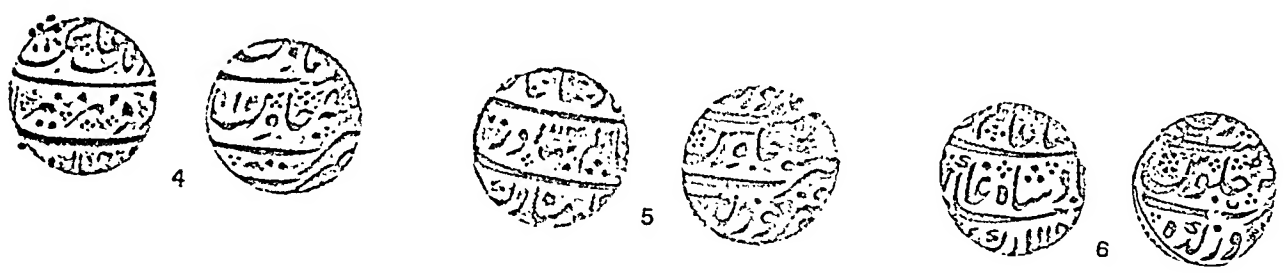
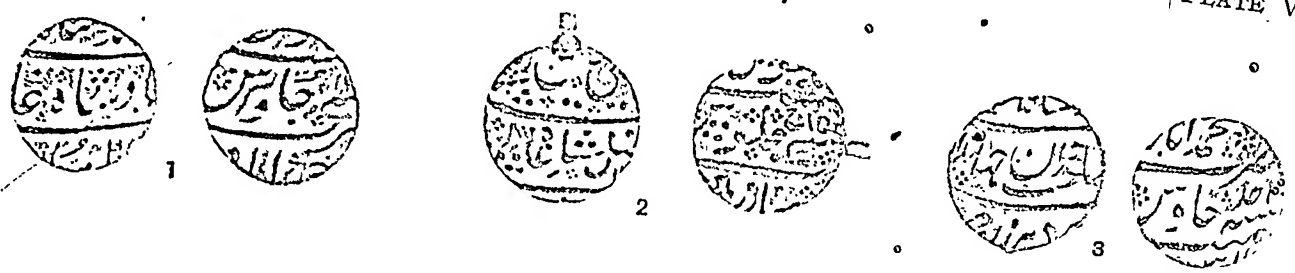
PLAN OF PIRA MATI'S MOSQUE



SCALE 32 FT. TO 1 INCH.

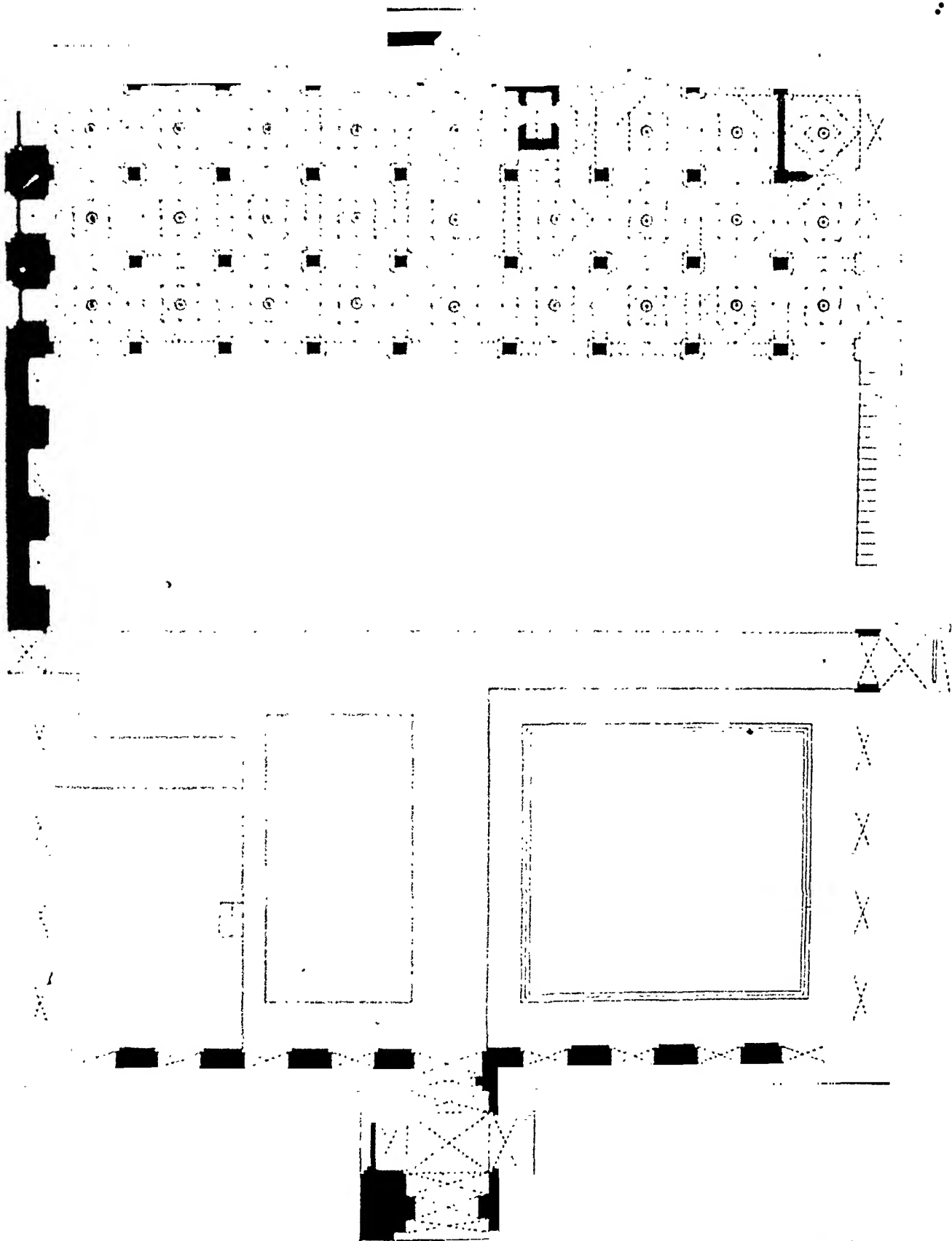


SCALE 24 FT. TO 1 INCH.



SOME RARE COINS

Scale 18' to 1".



Measurements at the Survey of the Fort, 1860.